

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The CBC should be commended for multiplying the opportunities for the discussion of public problems at this most significant time. The Farm Radio Forum comes on the air again on Monday, November 8th and it is to be followed a week later by the Citizen's Forum on Tuesday, November 16th. The date of the Labour Forum has not yet been announced but it is expected to begin soon, too.

Most readers of the Journal will have followed the growth of the Farm Radio Forum which pioneered this field and developed the excellent methods now approved by hundreds of listening groups. The Farm Forum has made a magnificent contribution in the promotion of understanding and of neighbourliness in rural Canada.

A parallel programme intended primarily for the town and city listeners and dealing with the problems of reconstruction is an answer to popular demand. The conference held at Macdonald College last month reflected the desire of Canadians generally to equip themselves to cope with the issues of the post-war world. That there exists a growing determination on the part of our people to make the sacrifices of war count this time was made very clear at that gathering. Already a large number of organizations are planning to use this programme for the education of their members and to mobilize public opinion further to insist on thoroughgoing measures of reconstruction. It is none too soon. We have been slow in Canada to give thought to what Graham Towers calls 'a goal for the peace of equal dignity, equal greatness with the goal of winning the war'. And that slackness has bred in many an enlisted man a serious doubt whether anything really will be done to insure a decent world after the war.

This programme offers a fine opportunity. The Canadian Association for Adult Education, which initiated it is now undertaking to provide study material for the broadcasts and to give general direction to the whole scheme. It is a tremendous task to serve a country so diverse and so far-flung in this way. It is difficult to get staff and there is a serious shortage of funds, which last is in itself a crying shame when such good work is to be done. But the programme is launched and will go forward. It is up to us all to take advantage of it, and to see that in the community to which we belong, listening groups are formed under the best auspices for the discussion of 'Things to Come'.

Our Cover Picture

Four of the editor's young neighbours took time out to carve a jack o'lantern so that we could have a Hallowe'en cover for the October issue. From left to right they are Francis Raymond, Hilary Spriggs, Patricia Laing and Bill Spriggs.

Plowing for Corn Borer Control

by L. G. Heimpel

Some years ago the United States Government spent ten million dollars on the development of ways and means to control the corn borer. As a result of the research work done at the time, many machines with which to destroy corn stalks, stubble and all corn crop refuse were developed. Fortunately, most of the corn grown in Quebec is cut into silos and no live corn borers come out of a silo. Our problem, therefore, is to make sure that stubble and bits of stalks and ears which remain in the field are buried sufficiently deeply that the borers find no protection should they reach the ground surface.

The most effective machine for corn borer control is a very wide plow, the best width of furrow being 18 or 20 inches. We in Quebec, however, use narrow plow bottoms almost entirely and it is doubtful whether sufficiently satisfactory coverage of corn refuse can be secured with this type of plow unless supplementary treatment is provided. It should be remembered that it is not enough to turn the corn refuse over so that it is merely out of sight. All crop refuse must be covered with not less than 3 inches of soil if control is to be effective by this method.

On too many of the previous years' corn fields one sees, in the spring of the year, corn stubble all over the field,

because it was not buried very deeply and was brought up by the cultivator or disc harrow when making the seed bed. This simply will not do for corn borer control. In this connection, a method which is followed in some parts of Western Ontario is worth trying here. Before fall plowing the corn stubble, the rows of stubble are turned out by running a single plow at a depth of 2 or 3 inches under the rows, so as to cut them off and turn them out. The field is then harrowed so that the turned out stubble is pulled to pieces and scattered. If such a field is then fall plowed with jointers or skimmers on the plow it is possible to turn it down effectively, so that it will not be brought up next spring. Since it is not likely that excessively wide bottomed plows will meet much favor in the clay soils of Quebec, it may be essential to practise the above tillage methods in order to get effective burying of corn crop refuse.

One of the sources of trouble in connection with the corn borer control in this Province is the small grower of sweet corn in farm and village gardens. Corn borer inspectors must take their job seriously and see that every last vestige of crop refuse of such gardens is burned or otherwise destroyed within the time limits called for by the Borer Control Act.

Farm Values

Census reports of farm values in 1941 are now available. The average value per farm for all Canada was recorded in 1941 as \$5,763. This when compared with the 1931 figure of \$7,202 shows a decrease of \$1,439. During the decade the average size of the farm increased from 224 to 239 acres, a gain of 15 acres. The decline was chiefly in the value of land and buildings while implements remained about the same and live stock increased. The following figures show the contrasts of 1941 with 1931, both for Canada and Quebec Province.

Farm Values

	Canada		Quebec	
	1931	1941	1931	1941
Average Value per farm	\$7,202	\$5,763	\$6,452	\$4,814
Land only	3,720	2,632	3,135	2,079
Buildings	1,843	1,481	1,897	1,460
Implements	893	818	715	558
Live Stock	746	832	705	717

The value per acre (of land only) declined from \$16.62 in 1931 to \$11.03 in 1941 for the country generally. In Quebec Province the decrease was from \$24.63 in 1931 to \$16.60 in 1941. In both cases this brings the value of land below that reported in 1901 when the figures were \$15.89 for Canada and \$17.19 for Quebec. The value of farm land as recorded by census reports increased during the first two decades of the century and declined during the last two to a point below that of 1901.

Wood Cutters Needed at Once

The Farm Labour Bureau is making an urgent appeal for 3000 men to cut firewood this fall. There is every indication that a serious shortage of firewood for next winter will occur unless something can be done to get more wood cut, and the shortage may well be little less than disastrous.

All farmers, farmers' sons and farm workers who can be spared from farming are urgently asked to get in touch with the nearest employment office. No permit is necessary for a man who will be away from the farm for not more than 60 days, and a man working in the woods gets the same exemption from military service as he would if he were still on the farm.

Freight Assistance is Costly

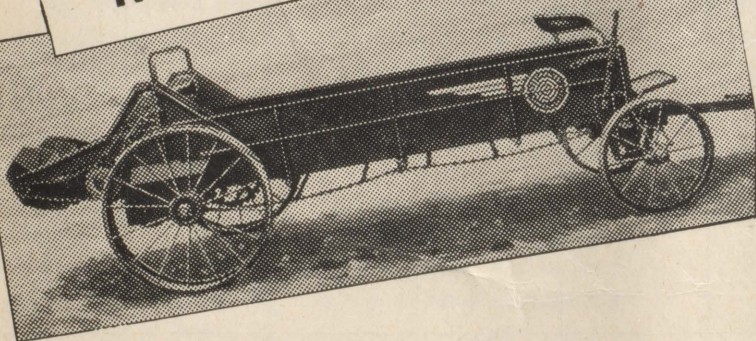
The bonus offered as assistance to Eastern farmers to move grain from the West has cost the Federal treasury a total of \$13,343,916.50 from October 1941 to March 31, 1943. Payments to Quebec farmers totalled \$4,978,485.06 while Ontario farmers were aided to the extent of \$4,674,641.17.

The Quebec premiums were paid to various types of grain in the following proportions: oats 16.1%; wheat 21%; barley 18.7%; rye 0.4%; screenings 3.2%; ground grain 40.6%.

The policy of assistance on feed grain is still in force for British Columbia and the five Eastern provinces and is expected to continue indefinitely.

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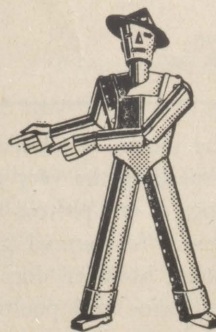
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AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

The Feed Protein Problem

by E. W. Crampton

It is a foregone conclusion that during the coming winter there will be a shortage of high protein feedstuffs. It is equally certain that few livestock feeders can hope to escape its consequences. In effect, this means that feeders will have to decide how the quantities which they are able to obtain are to be used. To cut all animals equally will not do at all, because the importance of adequate protein is not the same for all classes of stock.

Priorities

So in effect priorities must be assigned to the different classes of animals in accordance with their nutritional needs for protein.

starter may be benefited by the inclusion of milk powder, fish meal or perhaps even meat meal. Such feeds have no essential place in the ration after the rumen has developed. On many farms, small amounts of fresh skim milk may perhaps be the logical solution to the calf feeding animal protein problem until the feed shortage is relieved.

As between hogs and poultry when these are kept on the same farm, the choice will depend upon the relative importance of each unit. Ordinarily, neither young pigs (to 60 pounds in weight) nor young chicks (to eight weeks) can be expected to make "normal" gains and to

Relative Importance of Protein Supplements in Rations of Farm Stock and Poultry.

ANIMALS TO BE FED	CATTLE, SHEEP		HOGS		POULTRY	
	Animal Proteins	Vegetable Proteins	Animal Proteins	Vegetable Proteins	Animal Proteins	Vegetable Proteins
Young Animals Pig starters, Calf meals, Chick starters.	3	1	1	1	1	1
Growing Stock Cattle and ewes, weaning to breeding, Pigs 60-100 lbs., Growing pullets.		3	3	2	3	3
Mature Stock a) Non-milking cows and sheep breeding stock, Laying hens (ordinary). b) Cattle or sheep in milk, Sows pregnant or nursing, Laying hens (breeders).		3			3	2
		2	2	3	2	2
Fattening Stock Steers and sheep, Hogs over 100 lbs., Roasters.		4	4	4	4	4

This may be shown in tabular form. It will be noted that generally speaking the very young animals should be given first chance at any protein feeds available up to the minimum necessary for normal growth and development. The growing stock, however, does not necessarily rate next in priority. For swine and poultry, breeding females are the next to be protected, especially in the animal protein feeds. Growing stock and idle or open breeding stock comes third and fattening animals last within any one species.

As between species, it is a little difficult to specify the relative needs. Certainly the animal protein needs for cattle and sheep are almost negligible. If available, the calf

remain thrifty unless minimum quantities of protein from animal or marine sources are provided. Not the least of the undesirable results of animal protein deficiency appears to be a lack of normal resistance to parasitic invasion. The beneficial effect of animal protein, however, may actually be the effect of nutrients other than protein which are abundant in such feeds, as minerals and the vitamin B complex. Indeed there is some evidence to support the belief that meat, fish and milk are more important dietary sources of certain members of the vitamin family than has been realized and that this accounts for some of the "indispensability" of animal protein in the rations of all

species not provided with facilities for bacterial synthesis as found in herbivores.

For example, calf scours is often successfully remedied, and in other cases apparently prevented, by the feeding of yeast and vitamin A. It is believed that the chief contribution of the yeast is niacin, a member of the B complex. Indeed pure nicotinic acid (100 mgm. daily) is now sometimes used instead of the yeast. In the case of pigs, iron (ferrous sulphate or reduced iron) plus niacin also appears to be effective in clearing up scours. And pigs prevented from becoming anemic are only with difficulty, if at all, infested in the laboratory with worms (ascarids).

In so far as poultry is concerned, synthetic riboflavin can apparently replace milk, leading to the conclusion that a part of the value of this food is as much for its vitamin content as for its special amino acids. This same may also be true with calves, and the Quebec Provincial Feed Board has this year proposed a calf meal in which milk and yeast are replaced by riboflavin. (1 gram riboflavin is equivalent to 150-170 lbs. skim milk powder in this vitamin.)

Minimum Protein Allowances

Along with the allotment according to kind and class of stock, naturally goes the establishment of minimum requirements of protein levels of the meal rations. To some extent this is bound to be a matter of opinion for we obviously measure adequacy in terms of some standard of growth or health. Thus the requirement is based on what standard we use. The feed situation was serious enough, however, that a few months ago a meeting of animal nutritionists and the Feeds Administrator was held at which protein levels for meal mixtures, believed to be minimums consistent with health and thrift of the animals and with a reasonable standard of performance (as gain, or milk, or egg production), were agreed on.

These have since been published in Feeds Administrator's Order A-636 which requires that all commercially prepared feeding mixtures be guaranteed at the protein levels or within the range of levels specified. Some of these may be of interest at this time.

Protein Levels of Meal Mixtures for Livestock.

These protein levels may well be taken by the individual feeder as his guide in the meal mixture he may mix at home.

STOCK OR MIXTURE	% PROTEIN
Cows in milk.....	15 - 16%
Other cattle.....	13 - 14%
Pig starters.....	17 - 18%
Pig fatteners.....	12 - 13%
Other hogs.....	14 - 15%
Chick starters, laying and breeder mash....	16 - 18%
Fattening mash.....	14 - 16%
Protein Supplements	
Cattle.....	24% and 30%
Swine and poultry.....	30 - 35%

It will be noted that these protein levels for the complete rations are lower than have often been recommended. And to change suddenly from a higher to a lower level may result in a check in growth or production. However, it should be understood that the animal body is able to adjust itself to a wide range of protein intake without any obvious change in health or production. For example, dairy cows can adjust themselves to protein intakes over maintenance ranging all the way from three times their daily protein loss in milk down to an intake just equal to the loss in milk.

In arriving at the minimum protein levels shown in the Feeds Administrator's Order, all basal feeds are taken as averaging 12% crude protein. This will not be strictly accurate for individual cases but will fit the facts on the average. Furthermore, bran and shorts are classed along with the cereal grains in the 12% protein group. The digestibility of the protein of these two feeds is appreciably lower than that of the cereals so that they can not legitimately be counted as high protein feeds.

Making Up The Mixture

To arrive at the proportions of basal feeds (12% protein) and protein supplement to use in making rations of some wanted protein level the scheme of the cream standardizer is useful.

1. Subtract from the percent level wanted, the percent protein of the basal feed (i.e. 12). The answer is the parts by weight of the supplement to use.
2. Subtract from the percent protein of the protein supplement to be used, the percent protein level wanted. The answer is the parts of basal feeds to use.

Example:

Basal feed, 12% protein 20 parts basal feeds

16% wanted

Oilmeal, 36% protein 4 parts oilmeal

Four of oilmeal to 20 of basal feeds is 1 to 5: or 16.6% of mixture is to be oilmeal.

This scheme may be especially handy when feeders find it necessary because of local shortages to change frequently from the use of one protein supplement to another of different protein content. For example, let us suppose that this month enough oilmeal could be had to use it as shown in the above chart, i.e. 4 parts to 20 of basal feed. But next month, perhaps wheat distillers grains may be the only supplement to be had. This feed contains 26% protein instead of 36% as in oilmeal. We may find our mixing proportion then as:

(Continued on page 7)

Tractor Plow Adjustments

by L. G. Heimpel

The modern tractor plow is a strongly made machine which will do good work when it is new and in proper adjustment, but it should not be forgotten that if it is to continue to do good work, the tractor plow must be kept in good mechanical condition and in good adjustment. Many users seem to forget that there are certain parts of these plows which wear fairly rapidly, particularly if they are not kept well lubricated. Bearings for wheels and rolling coulters particularly are very often neglected and if good plowing is to be done, these parts must be replaced when wear makes it necessary. Wobbly coulters and wheels on any wheeled plow will prevent the machine from doing good work, and, with fall plowing just ahead of us, it is a good thing to remind ourselves that these things should be looked after before the job of fall plowing is tackled.

One of the best accessories of the tractor plow is the combination rolling coultter and jointer or skimmer. However, it is surprising to find that many of our tractor plow operators have not the patience to keep the jointer in proper working condition. Altogether too many of these accessories are removed and often thrown in a fence corner, simply because the operator experiences a little difficulty in getting them to work properly. The jointer or skimmer, when properly adjusted, will make all the difference between a good clean plowing job and a dirty one. Without the jointer grass will come up much more quickly the following spring when land is plowed out of sod than will be the case if properly adjusted jointers are used.

In the accompanying diagram are shown drawings for the adjustment for rolling coulters for shallow and deep plowing. These coulters are adjustable in three ways: first, up and down for depth, second, sidewise, and third, forward or backward on the beam, though this latter adjustment is not provided on all plows.

The coultter should be set at a depth at which it will best cut the trash and at the same time form a clean, smooth furrow wall. For normal medium depth plowing setting of the coultter should be such that it will cut about half the depth of the plowing, which usually leaves the bottom edge of the coultter about one inch above the share.

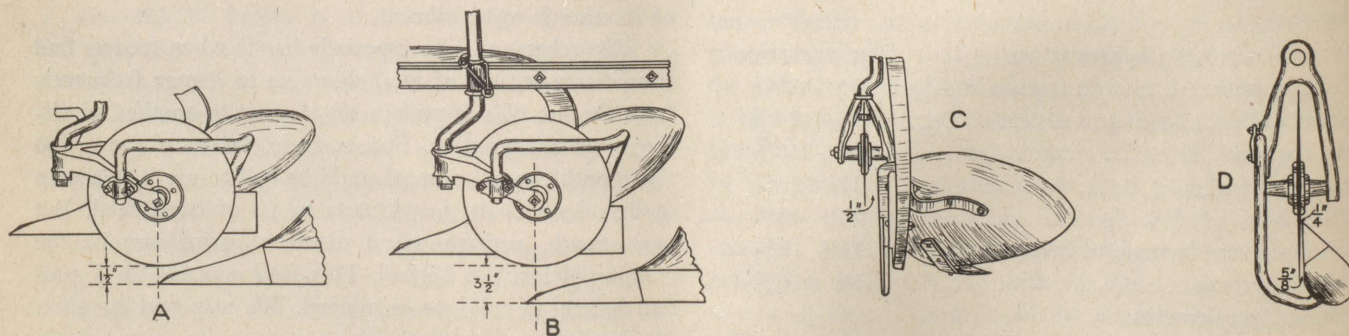
For very shallow plowing, it should be set so as to cut to within about one and a half inches from the bottom of the furrow. For very deep plowing, to 7 inches or more, a higher coultter adjustment will be necessary, particularly if the coultter blades are not of large diameter. Drawing B shows the adjustment for such work. If the coultters are set too deep for deep plowing, trash is likely to be pushed ahead, instead of being drawn under and cut. On the other hand, if it is set too shallow, it is likely to run over the trash without cutting it.

Fore and aft adjustment of coultters should be such as to bring the hub nearly over the point of the share, or from one to 2 inches back of the point. In loose mellow ground, with medium depth plowing, it may even be advisable to set it a little ahead of the point. This position is also advisable when the ground is trashy and when a combination coultter and jointer is used. In very hard ground plowing will usually be more successful if the coultter is set well back, so that the point of the share will get under the furrow slice before the coultter has to cut it.

The sidewise adjustment of the coultter should be such as to leave a clean-cut furrow wall. This usually calls for rolling coultters to be set to the land from one half to three quarters of an inch. When adjusting coultters for sidewise position, it is a good idea to put a board of the desired thickness against the land side of the plow, then to set the coultter blade flat against this board. Usually a half inch board will be found satisfactory, though in some cases it requires a thicker board. A crumbled, rough, or broken furrow wall is due to improper sidewise adjustment of the coultter, although a coultter which is running too shallow may also contribute to this trouble. In very mellow ground difficulty is sometimes experienced in getting the mold-boards to scour properly; in such cases setting the coultter farther to the land will usually help.

Adjustment of Jointers

Drawing D shows correct adjustment of the jointer when used in combination with a rolling coultter. The jointer should usually be set to cut 2 inches deep. The point of the jointer should be set close to the coultter disc



A—Adjustment of rolling coultter for shallow plowing in mellow land. B—Adjustment for deep plowing in mellow land. C—Sidewise adjustment for a clean furrow wall. D—Top view of combination coultter and jointer in correct adjustment.

but should not touch it. The important thing is to have a wider space between the coulter blade and the back of the jointer than there is at the point. In this way any roots or trash which will be caught between the coulter disc and the jointer will clear itself, instead of becoming wedged between these two surfaces. Usually a setting of from one eighth to a quarter of an inch of clearance at the point of the jointer and one half inch or more at the extreme back will be satisfactory.

In order to do good work the mold-board of the jointer should be bright and should be kept scouring properly. If they are rusty, the shares and mold-boards of jointers should be brightened and polished before plowing is started. This can be done by rubbing the rusted surfaces with medium grit sandpaper to remove the coarse rust, then with fine emery cloth to produce a polish. It is a good idea in rainy weather to cover the mold-boards and jointers of such plows with a tarpaulin to prevent rusting if the plow is allowed to stand outside. We know this is not usually done but it is very much worth while. Also, when a plow is allowed to stand for a week or so, the mold-boards of both the plow bottoms and jointers should be given a coat of used crankcase oil or grease.

Other Plow Adjustments

One of the most important adjustments of a tractor plow is that of the rear furrow wheel. Where an adjustment is provided for this wheel it should be so set that when the plow is in the furrow, the land side of the rear plow does not touch the furrow wall, but is held about one half inch away from it. Also, the rear end of the plow should be carried on this wheel to the extent that the heel of the rear land side does not run on the furrow bottom, but has some clearance. Where soil is mellow or heavy and waxy, this heel clearance should be kept small, as this will help the scouring. On the other hand, in hard ground, where maximum penetration is necessary, the heel of the rear land side should be carried as much as a half inch above the furrow sole.

It should not be forgotten that tractor plow shares must have suction if they are to do good work, particularly in hard ground. This is especially important in the newer type of tractor plows which are carried on the tractor, an example of which is the new Ford tractor plow. Since these plows have no wheels, they are considerably lighter than the three wheel tractor plows, therefore when the shares become worn, there is less weight to hold them in the ground and the plow bottoms are likely to come out. For this reason it is usually necessary to pay more attention to the condition of shares than is the case with adjustment in order to secure good work, but a plow which is out of adjustment and with which plowing with dull shares is attempted, economical work is not possible. Dull shares, wobbly coulters, and a poorly adjusted rear furrow wheel can easily increase the draft of a tractor plow as much as 30 to 40 percent. This means excessive fuel con-

sumption and increased wear both on the plow and on the tractor. These things are important in normal times, but are doubly important in war time, when new equipment is hard to get and when it is essential to save engine fuel for war purposes.

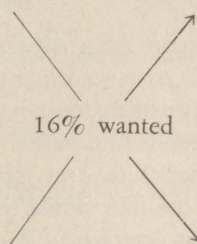
Manure Piles are Unsightly and Wasteful

Manure left standing for months piled against the side of barns is unsightly, but what is more serious it is wasteful of valuable plant food. According to actual tests, made with great care, the loss of the liquid portion by leaching means that half the plant food in the manure pile is lost.

While the acute farm-labour situation may interfere with the work of spreading manure it should be kept in mind that unless the manure is infested with weeds, it is usually desirable to draw it fresh from the stable to the field each day. A leaflet on "Farmyard Manure" in the War Time Production Review, which is available on application to Federal or Provincial Departments, states that as a general rule a suitable rate at which to apply manure is four tons per acre in a rotation. Thus a three years rotation would receive 12 tons per acre and a 5 year rotation 20 tons. The manure should be worked into the soil as thoroughly as possible but not too deeply. Disking it in or ploughing it in to about four inches deep is recommended.

PROTEIN FEEDS . . . (Continued from page 5)

Basal feed, 12% protein 10 parts basal feeds



Wheat dist. grains, 26% protein 4 parts wheat dist. grains

The most common high protein feeds which may be of interest together with the percent protein which on the average they contain is given in the table below.

FEED	% Crude Protein
Tankage	50
Fish meal	65
Oilmeal	36
Cottonseed meal	41
Soyabean oilmeal	44
Gluten feed	28
Corn distillers grain	30
Wheat distillers grain	26
Brewers grains	24
Malt sprouts	23

Off-Weight Hogs

by J. E. Bisson

Hog raisers have often been warned to ship hogs to market only when they have reached the proper weight, and not to market them either too light or too heavy. Despite these repeated warnings a considerable number of hogs are arriving at the slaughter houses either under or over weight with the result that the supplier has to take a loss. Hogs that dress less than 130 pounds cannot be used for overseas shipment and when light weight hogs are received they must either be transferred to some hog feeder's establishment for further feeding or, if it should happen that they are slaughtered before the light weight is noticed, a fine of \$2.50 per head is imposed. In either case it is the producer who suffers; these hogs may bring him no profit and may even involve him in a direct loss.

Neither is it profitable to ship hogs that are too heavy and too fat, for here again the producer is likely to lose money. Hogs that are overweight are docked heavily on the market. Furthermore, feeding a hog after a certain weight has been reached is expensive in terms of feed cost. Many producers believe that extra weight can be added quite cheaply once a hog has reached a fairly high weight, but experiments have shown conclusively that the cost of fattening rises substantially after a hog has reached a weight of 200 pounds. This is due to the fact that once an animal has reached a certain weight and its frame has developed, any additional weight put on will consist almost entirely of fat, and fat requires more feed to produce.

For example, a report from Alberta shows that it cost \$2.86 per 100 pounds to raise a hog to a finished weight of 200 pounds, while marketed at a weight of 225 pounds cost \$3.22 per 100 pounds to produce. The heavy hogs had a layer of fat 2 inches thick over the shoulder and 1.63 inches thick opposite the loin, while those marketed at the lighter weight had fat layers of 1.75 and 1.25 inches in thickness respectively. Hence, since a grade "A" carcass is allowed a layer of fat not more than 1.5 inches thick over the loin, it's important that hogs be not too highly finished if they are to grade high on the rail.

An experiment has been carried on at Macdonald College by Dr. Crampton to determine at what stage in its growth a hog makes the best use of its feed. The study showed that while weight was added rapidly from farrowing until the animal reached market weight the gain per unit of feed eaten declined steadily. Other workers have also reported that the ability to use feed economically decreases as the weight increases. When the hog is ready for market, that is, at about 200 pounds live weight, it takes one pound of grain more per pound of live weight added than is required at farrowing time. These figures are

confirmed by Prof. Morison of Cornell who claims that it takes 3.04 pounds of grain to produce one pound of gain in live weight from farrowing to 100 pounds weight, 1.5 pounds between 100 and 200 pounds, and 4.15 pounds from 200 to 300 pounds live weight.

In view of these figures, which have been proved by actual test, it seems evident that hogs should be marketed as near as possible to 200 pounds live weight. Since this weight at which it is most economical to market our hogs coincides with the weight which gives the best Wiltshire sides for overseas shipment, it is no exaggeration to say that our success on the overseas market after the war will depend to a great extent on how our hog producers market their animals in the immediate future. At this particular time, with Western grain hard to get, when we have a smaller harvest than usual here in the East and with the higher prices which prevail for mill feeds, there is absolutely no advantage in shipping heavy hogs to market. It is more important now than ever to check live weights constantly so that the hogs will go to market at just the right weight, thus supplying the market with the type of animal that is required and avoiding possible losses to the producer.

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AND LEND

Apple Price Ceilings Set

Ceiling prices on apples were established on September 27th. Three producing zones have been set up; Zone 1 includes Ontario and Quebec, Zone 2 the Maritime Provinces and Zone 3 is British Columbia. For apples sold in Zone 1 the ceiling prices are based on a delivered price at the Island of Montreal and at distribution points on or south of the main line of the C.P.R. west to Sudbury. For other distributing points in the zone the ceiling prices are based on Toronto prices plus transportation costs from point of shipment, less 25 cents a hundredweight. In Zone 2 the ceiling prices are f.o.b. Kentville plus transportation to other distributing centres.

Apple varieties have been divided into two groups. Group 1 includes all apples of the McIntosh family, Gravensteins of Nova Scotia, Fameuse, Snow, Northern Spy (except in B.C.), Golden Russet, Delicious, Winesap and Stamen Winesap. All others are in Group 2.

Zone 1

	Group 1		Group 2	
	No. 1 grade	Domestic	No. 1 grade	Domestic
Barrel	6.60	5.70	5.60	4.70
Hamper	2.20	1.90	1.85	1.55
Quebec crate	2.35	2.05	2.00	1.70
11 quart basket	.82	.70	.68	.53
6 quart basket	.49	.42	.41	.35

Zone 2

Barrel	5.85	4.95	4.85	3.95
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Zone 3

	Fancy C grade		Fancy C grade	
Box, wrapped	2.10	1.75	1.85	1.55

For loose packed apples a discount of \$1.00 per barrel or 25 cents per crate or hamper is provided. For windfalls, where they are allowed to be sold, a discount of \$1.50 per barrel or 50 cents a hamper or crate below the ceiling price for domestics is provided. Storage and shrinkage costs after December 1st may be added at the rate of 30 cents per barrel, 10 cents per hamper, box or crate.

Wholesaler's mark-up is 12½% on the selling price. Retailer's mark-up is 20% on the selling price on quantities weighing 35 pounds or more: 25% on smaller quantities.

FLAX PRODUCTION UP

The 1943 objective set for flaxseed was 2½ million acres, but it has now been estimated that growers in the Prairie Provinces, the area of principal production, planted a total of 2,768,000 acres this spring, an increase of 89% over 1942. Though the outlook for yield is not as promising as a year ago, the increased acreage should account for a considerable increase in total production of this crop.



Save 1,600 Lbs. of Milk on Every Calf

AND HAVE HUSKIER, FASTER-GROWING ANIMALS

An average calf when fed on grain, hay and milk requires almost a ton of milk from birth to six months! Give your calves Miracle Calf Meal and you will have 80% more milk to sell!

These days when you can profitably sell all the milk you can produce, this saved milk represents much extra profit . . . a profit far above the small cost of the feed.

Remember too, that calves fed Miracle Calf Meal are huskier, grow faster and are free of rickets.

So stop wasting milk and make bigger profits by getting a supply of Miracle Calf Meal NOW.

IT'S 'OGILVIE' — IT'S GOOD!

"MIRACLE"

CALF MEAL

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS
CO. LIMITED
FEEDS DIVISION

Montreal - Fort William
Winnipeg - Medicine Hat
Edmonton



NATIONAL



SELECTIVE

SERVICE

A MESSAGE TO MEN WHO WORK ON FARMS AND THOSE WHO WORK IN THE WOODS AS WELL AS ON FARMS

*An Explanation of National Selective Service Regulations—both Mobilization and Civilian—
as applying to Workers in Agriculture*

If Subject to the Military Call-up, here are the Regulations:

Men who work on farms, or who work in the woods as well as on farms, are in exactly the same position in regard to Mobilization Regulations as all other citizens: those in the military age classes who desire postponement of their military training must obtain such postponement from their Mobilization Board.

HOW TO OBTAIN POSTPONEMENT

When an order for medical examination is received, it must be obeyed and the medical examination taken as directed.

If the medical examination shows the man to be fit for military service, and no request for postponement has been made, an order will then be sent requiring him to report for military training.

If the man who is ordered for medical examination is needed on the farm, he should at once, and *not later than 14 days from the date on the order to report for medical examination*, make a written request for postponement to the Registrar of the Mobilization Division who issued the order.

He will be granted a postponement unless it is proven that he is not needed in agriculture.

Any man who fails to comply with any instructions received from the Registrar of his Mobilization Division is breaking the law.

REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT TO REGISTRAR

Assistance in making an application for postponement may be obtained from the district representatives of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Local Farm Production

Committees, officials of the local Employment and Selective Service Offices, and the Registrar of the Mobilization Division.

The written request for postponement must give full details covering the following:

- (1) date the farm worker became engaged in agriculture;
- (2) size of the farm; (3) number of acres in different crops, wood lot and pasture; (4) number and kind of farm animals; (5) names, ages, sexes and fitness for farm work of all those working on the farm; (6) names, addresses and occupations of those members of the family who are not working on the farm concerned; and (7) other questions which may be submitted.

POSTPONEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

If the applicant were engaged exclusively or principally in agriculture on March 23rd, 1942, and is essential to agriculture, he will obtain a postponement "until further notice".

POSTPONEMENT FOR SHORTER PERIODS

A man who is now engaged in agriculture, even if he were not so engaged on March 23, 1942, may obtain a temporary postponement. In such cases, it is important that full particulars be given and definite proof be submitted that the man is essential to agriculture.

If the production of the farm does not justify the number of persons working on it, the Mobilization Board may grant the man a temporary postponement and require that he adopt a plan for increasing production or find employment on another farm where he is needed.

The district representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, or the Local Farm Production Committee, may advise the man of another farm where he is needed or of ways by which he may increase agricultural production on the farm where he is located at present.

Temporary postponements may be extended from time to time provided a request for further postponement is submitted to the Registrar one month before their expiry date.

The postponement of a man who works on the farm, or who works in the woods as well as on the farm, may be cancelled if he ceases to be essential to agriculture.

Here are the Civilian Regulations, covering all Men who work on Farms:

OCCASIONS WHEN FARM WORKERS MAY LEAVE THEIR FARMS

All farm workers whether, within military age classes or not, may work without a National Selective Service Employment Permit in the following cases *when this work will not interfere with farm production*:

1. Temporary or regular employment on another farm;
2. Temporary employment for *not more* than 60 days during a year in logging, lumbering, coal mining, fishing or in any other industry except where the industry is located in a city or town in which the population is over 5,000.

If a farm worker wishes to take work in the following cases, *when this work will not interfere with farm production*, he must apply for a National Selective Service Employment Permit:

1. Temporary employment for *more* than 60 days during a year in logging, lumbering, coal mining, fishing, or in any other industry.
2. Temporary employment for any period in an industry in a city or town in which the population is over 5,000.

Men from agriculture, who can leave home to work elsewhere during the Fall and Winter, are urgently required by high priority industries. Fuel wood cutting, coal mining, fishing, logging and lumbering as well as certain food process plants including flour mills and meat packing plants all need your help. If you can leave the farm without loss to agricultural production, write the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

FARM WORKERS ON POSTPONEMENT MAY WORK ON OTHER FARMS — OR IN OTHER ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES SUCH AS LOGGING, LUMBERING, COAL MINING AND FISHING WHEN NOT NEEDED IN AGRICULTURE

It is true that a farm worker must not accept work outside of agriculture if this work interferes with or means a reduction in farm production.

It is also true that a farm worker who has been granted postponement is urged and expected in the national interest to take other work when he can be spared from agriculture.

HOW TO OBTAIN A NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PERMIT

When a National Selective Service Employment Permit is required, it is obtained from the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office. The district representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Local Farm Production Committee, or the nearest Postmaster will know the location of this office, and may advise how this permit may be obtained.

MEN NEEDED IN OTHER WORK

Canada needs woods workers as well as farm workers. There are times when farm work is slack. There are also

times when a farmer needs all the men he can get to maintain the production of his farm at its fullest extent.

Between times some farm workers can be spared from agriculture — especially in the winter months. **IN SLACK PERIODS, FARM WORKERS ARE URGED TO TAKE WORK IN LOGGING, LUMBERING, COAL MINING AND FISHING.**

When a farm worker of military age has obeyed the rules specified above, temporary employment outside agriculture will not interfere with his postponement as a farm worker.

*All men within the military age classes must keep the Registrar of their Mobilization Division
informed of changes of address*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour

A. MACNAMARA
Director of National Selective Service



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

The Quebec Fair, 1943

The Quebec Fair was blessed with a variety of weather for this the 32nd annual exhibition. Inclement weather of the first few days cut down the attendance slightly from last year's all time record, but nevertheless the crowds that were admitted during the week of the Fair were huge. On one day over 51,000 people passed through the turnstiles.

The various divisions of the Department of Agriculture were represented with exhibits showing plant and insect pests and how to control them, suggestions for feeding and caring for poultry and livestock, etc. The Horticulture Division had prepared an exhibit of all the different kinds of vegetables that can be grown in Quebec; there were many kinds that are never seen in the ordinary home garden! The exhibit of the Plant Protection Service featured the Mexican bean beetle which has only recently made its appearance in this province and which, if unchecked, may cause untold damage. Control measures are already underway and the entomologists hope to be able to control this new and dangerous pest before it can make too much headway.

The theme of the Exposition this year was "The Forest — Tool of Victory" and the exhibit of the Department of Lands and Forests set up in the Industrial Building was well worth several visits. Most spectacular was a model thirty or forty feet long of a section of forest land. A typical forest scene was complete with lakes and running streams. Forestry camps with rollways of logs piled up on the river banks, fire wardens' towers, sawmills and power dams and plants, with power lines of gleaming copper taking the power away to industrial plants had been combined to make a panorama that attracted the attention of all who passed by. Farther on was an elaborate display of articles made of wood; everything from a simple fruit basket to a complicated laminated propellor blade.

All the booths in the Industrial Building were filled with exhibits of industrial firms and the Army, Navy and Air Force also had exhibits of the uniforms worn and weapons used by them. A feature of the outdoor exhibit of the R.C.A.F. was a collection of various types of airplanes parked on the oval in front of the main building.

Exhibits of handicrafts of all sorts were on display; beautiful examples of weaving, knitting sculpture and pottery and many elaborate samples of wood carving. Many of these articles were for sale but their owners would not even place a price on the woven sashes — "ceintures

fléchées" — which decorated the rear walls of many of the booths.

Cattle were out in good numbers, but the horses were much fewer than usual owing to lack of accommodation for them at the fair grounds, where the horse stables were destroyed by fire last winter. The numbers of exhibitors showing the various classes of stock were:—

Cattle: Ayrshires	12	Sheep: Leicesters	8
Canadians	7	Shropshires	2
Holsteins	19	Oxfords	4
Jerseys	6	Hampshires	2
Horses: Belgians	9	Cheviots	3
Percherons	18	Hogs: Tamworths	2
		Yorkshires	11

Cattle

Mr. R. Brodie Ness had 157 head of Ayrshires to judge in all. Auchinbrane Yogin, owned by John Murdock of St. Sulpice was senior and grand champion male, and the reserve was Cherry Bank Royal Jupiter owned by the Quebec General Hospital Farm. The Junior champion, A. Lavallee's Bayonne Adversaire was also reserve grand and the reserve junior was Maska Julio-Bo, shown by the Provincial Dairy School of St. Hyacinthe.

In the Ayrshire females the senior and grand championships were awarded to the Provincial Dairy School's Deschambault Juliana while reserve senior and grand went to Appreciation Elvira shown by John Murdock. The junior champion was De Vercheres Louisette 3rd owned by R. Pigeon of Vercheres; reserve junior was also one of



The parade of horses and ponies was watched with interest.

Pigeon's entries, De Vercheres Gracieuse. The Dairy School won all the group classes except the junior get of sire. R. Pigeon took this class and placed second in the other group classes. This year marked Pigeon's first appearance at the Quebec fair.

Canadians

One hundred and sixty head of Canadian cattle were out and were judged by S. J. Chagnon. Senior and grand champion males ribbons went to Mon Oncle de Ferme Centrale owned by H. Charpentier of Clairvaux. Reserve senior was Tixandre de Ferme Centrale owned by O. A. Fowler of Kingsbury and the reserve junior was La Gorgendiere Bernier 35W, the property of Josaphat Laliberté of St. Henri. The Provincial Farm School of Deschambault showed the Junior champion, the reserve Grand champion and all the female championships, and took in addition three of the five group classes. L. A. Sylvestre of Clairvaux placed first for junior get of sire and progeny of dam and won the Eaton trophy for the best three females.

Jerseys

Steve Boily was judge of Jerseys, of which 91 head were brought into the ring. A. Bazinet of St. Hughes had the senior and grand champion male in Pinetree Sporting Cavalier and the reserve junior champion Sporting King Gamboge. Reserve senior and grand champion was Ailwil Successor Dora's Monarch owned by Rosaire Bédard of Charlesbourg and the junior champion, Maxwellton Design Achilles, was shown by Beaver Brook Farms, Champigny. In the female classes Bazinet had the reserve grand champion on Sporting Rudy Countess, the reserve senior on Pinetree Sporting Primrose and the junior champion on Sporting Rudy Countess. The senior and grand champion was Maxwellton's Design Sadie shown by Meadowbrook Farms, Champigny, and the reserve junior was Emile Couture's Standard's Eleanor.

Holsteins

The Holstein entries topped all others with 190 head, and the President of the Canadian Holstein Friesian Association, George C. Jackson, judged them. He picked Des Rapides De Kol Silencer, the property of G. B. Beaulieu of Lennoxville as Senior and Grand champion male, Lord Pride Keeno owned by D. Giard of Ste. Rosalie as reserve senior and grand champion, Julien Clyde Rag Apple owned by J. H. Tondeau of Ste. Elizabeth as Junior champion and Southview Franci Gold owned by B. Gladu, Marieville, reserve junior.

The senior and grand champion cow was De Kol Baroness Louise, owned by Brown Corporation, La Tuque; reserve was Donat Giard's Suzanne Giard. Junior was J. J. Murphy's Southview Blue Jay and the Junior reserve, another Brown Corporation entry. Murphy won all the group classes.

Horses

Percherons, Canadians, Belgians and Clydesdales were all on display but in smaller numbers than usual. The



The pipe band of the C.W.A.C. parades in front of the grandstand.

National Breweries took the grand champion male ribbon for Percherons on Paramount Colour, reserve being Mistasini Laet Pompee shown by Fernand Paradis of Roberval. The grand champion female was M. Craig's Valley Carlaet; reserve, Una de Port-Joli owned by L. J. Bois of St. Jean Port Joli. The champion Belgian stallion was Boulot de Gambermont exhibited by l'Institut Jean Bosco and Ernest Brunelle, Ste. Sophie showed the grand champion mare, Dora du Bosquet and the junior champion mare.

Pierre Charbonneau of Frampton had the grand champion Canadian stallion, Albert de St. Isadore while Josaphat Laliberte had the reserve on Thom de St. Henri. Both grand and reserve grand female championships were won by the Provincial Farm School on Beau de Cap Rouge and Decelle de Cap Rouge. The Farm School also won the group classes for get of sire and progeny of dam.

Sheep

Leicester: L. P. McCarthy, St. Augustin had the champion ram, J. H. Couture of the same address the champion ewe. McCarthy won with his flocks with Couture in second place.

Shropshire: Slack Bros. won all the prizes. The only other exhibitor of this breed was A. Lavallee, Berthierville.

Oxford: The champion ram was owned by Armand Denis, St. Cuthbert and J. B. Grenier, Yamachiche, had the champion ewe and came first with flocks.

Hampshires: A. Lavallee took all the prizes: Slack Bros. was the other exhibitor.

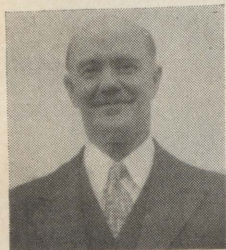
Cheviots: First prize for flocks went to Slack Bros. as did all the prizes for singles. R. Charpentier, Clairvaux, took second prize with his flock.

Hogs

The best Yorkshire boar was shown by Arsene Caron of Plessisville; E. Sylvestre, St. Hyacinthe, had the best sow. Edmour Gaucher, St. Valerien and O. A. Fowler, Kingsbury, were the only two showing Tamworths, and Mr. Fowler's entries won all the prizes.

The Gold Medal Farm of 1943

by J. B. Roy



Pierre Tellier, the successful entrant in the competition for this year's Merit Agricole gold medal, operates a farm situated about one and a half miles from Ste. Elizabeth de Joliette. It comprises 148 acres, all under cultivation, and is typical of those of the district. The soil is heavy and inclined to be acid but is well drained, limed

and fertilized and produces well. It was formerly one of the provincial demonstration farms.

A four-year rotation is practised in the cropping plan, and Mr. Tellier makes good use of the advice of his local agronomer in planning his operations. Lime and fertilizer are applied in the first year of the rotation, that is, on the cultivated crop. In this way each section of the farm gets a treatment every four years. The rotation is hoed crops, grain, hay.

The lower part of the farm is in permanent pasture—thirty acres of it. The pasture is divided into four sections which are grazed in rotation and growth this season was particularly luxuriant with a wealth of white clover covering the ground. When seeding down his hay fields Mr. Tellier uses a mixture of alfalfa, timothy and clover, and alfalfa predominates in his hay crop. He gets an average yield of from 2½ to 3 tons of hay to the acre, though last summer the drought cut down his yields. This year the hay crop was excellent and there will be a surplus for sale.

All the manure produced on the farm is returned to the land and generous use is made of lime and chemical fertilizers. The buildings are all in fine condition and fences are well looked after. The farm roads are excellent and every part of the farm can be reached by automobile.

Corn for ensilage is grown on 7 acres; there is half an acre in swede turnips and an acre and a half in sugar beets grown for feed. He plans to ship sugar beets to St. Hilaire when the new beet sugar factory begins operations. There is a small orchard and a well-tended farm garden near the house. The crops that were grown in 1942 were:

Oats	25 Acres sown	Yielding 800 bus.
Barley	17 "	" 450 "
Mixed grains	9 "	" 250 "
Potatoes	½ "	" 100 "
Corn	6 "	" 60 tons
Swedes	½ "	" 6 "
Sugar beets	1½ "	" 20 "
Hay	50 "	" 55 "

Another source of revenue is timothy seed which, however, was a failure this year. Registered seed of Banner oats

is also grown here, 300 bushels having been produced last year.

Livestock

The livestock is of fine quality. The dairy cattle are Ayrshires: 19 cows, a bull and 7 head of young stock were on the farm when it was judged this summer. The cows in the herd are all of good dairy type and the average production of approximately 8000 pounds is considered satisfactory in view of the fact that most of the cows are young animals. The herd sire, Mistassini Ben, was bought three years ago from the Trappist Fathers at Mistassini. He is a double-A bull whose sire was Deschambault Top Grade.

All the milk is separated on the farm and the cream is shipped to the local co-operative butter factory. The dairy herd brings in the largest part of the farm revenue and gave a net profit of \$1,689.97 in 1942. Mr. Tellier has built up an enviable reputation as a livestock breeder in the district and his young stock are always in demand by the neighbouring farmers.

Hogs and poultry are also raised on the farm. The best of the bacon type hogs are disposed of to the Canadian Livestock Co-operative and the rest are sold to local butchers. A flock of about 500 Leghorn hens are wintered each year and the eggs are sold to the St. Felix de Valois Co-op.

Buildings

The farm home is surrounded by trees and flowerbeds. It is a wooden building, painted grey with red trim, and is comfortably though not luxuriously furnished. The rooms are large, bright and cheerful. Running water, electricity and telephone service are installed.

The barn is built of cedar blocks set in mortar and has a good cement floor. There is a silo, a modern poultry house, a piggery, a dairy, a brooder house and three or four other general purpose buildings. All the buildings are conveniently grouped, all are whitewashed and all have tin roofs. The general effect is of a prosperous and well-organized farm business.



The Tellier homestead at St. Elizabeth de Joliette.



Mr. and Mrs. Tellier and the four members of the family still at home. Standing are Maurice, George-Etienne and Fernand.

The Family

Mr. and Mrs. Tellier have eight children four girls and four boys. Three of the daughters and one son are married and have set up their own homes; the other children are still with their parents on the home farm. The three boys, Maurice 29, Fernand 24, and George-Etienne 21, help their father work the farm, each having one section of the farm work in which he is especially interested. One manages the poultry flock, another has charge of the livestock and the third does the bookkeeping. Mrs. Tellier, with the help of her daughter Madeline, keeps the home running and takes charge of the garden. She is interested in home handicrafts and turns out some beautiful work.

In 1923 Mr. Tellier entered the Merit Agricole competition for the first time and won a bronze medal. In 1938 he was fourth in the list of those winning a silver medal, but in 1943, the next time the competition was held in his district, he won the highest honour that the Provincial Government can pay in its farm programme—the Gold Medal of the Order of Agricultural Merit. This is an honour that can be won only by merit and Mr. Tellier, whose farm scored a mark of $928\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 1000, has amply demonstrated that he is truly a gold medal farmer. He credits much of his success to the fact that he really likes farming, and he has passed this love of the land on to his children. He is a great believer in diversified farming. In his own words, "When one raises a little of everything, no season can be a complete failure, and I have always managed to make both ends meet."

**Speed the Victory
with bonds**

Battling the Borer

The faith of the provincial entomologists in the possibility of getting rid of the corn borer through the simple but effective means of destroying faithfully all corn stubble every year seems to have been justified by the results of the last two seasons.

The campaign was started during the winter of 1940-41 at a time when it seemed likely that growing of corn in Quebec might become a lost art, so heavy was the damage being inflicted by borers. In 1940 corn borer infestation was at the high point of 60% but in the short space of two years, thanks to forceful efforts on the part of the authorities, the amount of infestation was reduced to 6% in 1942 and the borer was definitely under control.

This amazing achievement could not have been possible without the whole-hearted co-operation of everybody concerned, all of whom backed to the limit the recommendations and the directives of the Department of Agriculture.

Weather conditions in 1943 have been very favourable to the increase of corn borer population, but in spite of this there has been a decrease in the amount of corn borer infestation in the Quebec district. Unfortunately, the same is not true of the Montreal district where unusually wet weather made it impossible to do a thorough job of destroying the remnants of last year's crops, and here there has been quite a lot of borer damage to the crop. However, taking the province as a whole, there will be a definite reduction in damage to the corn crop in 1943 as compared with 1942 and we seem well on the way to the elimination of this pest from our cornfields.

Fertilizer Premiums Still Available

Premiums for the purchase of fertilizer are still available, but will not be paid after the 10th of November. Formulas 0-14-7, 2-12-4, 3-18-0 and 4-12-6 are all eligible for premium so long as the fertilizer is for use on pastures, hayfields and winter wheat and rye. The premiums vary from \$3.00 to 3.90 per ton according to the formula and the maximum which will be paid to any one farmer is \$25.00.

The forms which must be filled out when applying for the premium may be obtained from the dealer, but no applications for premiums will be considered on any order placed after the 10th of November.

The premium is paid the purchaser by the fertilizer company, which is in turn re-imbursed by the Government. As soon as the request for premium is filled out it should be returned at once to the firm from whom the fertilizer was bought, so that the company can make its claim against the Government.



The Crop Depends on *Each Grain of Wheat*



WHEAT, oats, barley, rye . . . the yield per acre is what counts. If some plants do not "head out", the crop will be poor.

So it is in this war. We fight as nations. But nations are made up of individuals.

As individuals, our fighters are doing magnificently. On the home front, farmers and workers, as producers, also are doing a magnificent job.

But one home front job faces us all. To keep the wheels of the vast war machine turning, money is needed—more than ever, now Victory is in sight.

The money is here. Some 5,200,000 Canadians are earning it. But some of us have not been putting it . . . as much of it as we might . . . to work. In the last Victory Loan only about half of that number bought Victory Bonds.

More individual Canadians buying Victory Bonds . . . that is what we need to speed and clinch Victory! Buy them with your savings. Buy them on the convenient savings plan, as the money becomes available.

Will this vital crop of dollars be just an "average" crop? Or a bumper crop—to speed victory? The answer depends on YOU!



Speed the Victory
Buy Victory Bonds

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

Commanders of the Order of Agriculture Merit

The Order of Agricultural Merit was established in 1890 by the Hon. Honore Mercier and is divided into three sections. Honours are given to farmers who have demonstrated exceptional ability: to those who have rendered outstanding service to agriculture; though not actual farmers: and, for the last few years, to colonists who have shown the best results in clearing new land.

In the first class, the Gold Medallist this year was Pierre Tellier, whose photograph appears at the head of this article. He operates a mixed farm at Ste. Elizabeth de Joliette, and the story of his farm will be found in another section of this issue. The judges scored his farm 928½ points out of a possible 1000, ten above his nearest competitor, Edouard Saucier of Louiseville. In third place with 906 was George T. Dagg and Son, Shawville, whose farm operations were described in the April issue of the *Journal*. The farm of Wyman MacKechnie, Wyman, placed 6th and that of Alex. Smart of Shawville 16th.

Among those who have rendered outstanding services to agriculture, seven men were made Commanders of the Order of Agricultural Merit and received their medals at a banquet held during the Quebec Fair on September 8th. The following were so honoured:

Father Yves, Secretary of the Oka Agricultural Institute.

Elzear Montreuil, Director of the Experimental Farm at l'Assomption.

Joseph Poupart, one of the first graduates of Oka, having obtained his diploma in 1896. He is president of the Graduates' Society of that institution.

Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of the Dominion Experimental farms.

L. de G. Fortin, Professor at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and for a number of years one of the judges for the Merit Agricole competition.

Prof. A. R. Ness, Chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College since 1926 and well known to cattle breeders everywhere.

W. H. Ayres, President of Ayers Ltd. at Lachute, who owns a model farm and is greatly interested in sheep husbandry.



Dr. E. S. Archibald speaking at the Merit Agricole banquet. At the extreme right is Pierre Tellier, the gold medallist.

The Four Grades of Rams

The breeder who buys his ram by grade knows just what he is getting.

The government's ram grading policy benefits the breeder with rams to sell by classifying them properly. It benefits buyers even more, enabling farmers or farmers' organizations to buy rams by grade. Whether a buyer purchases a graded purebred ram at the breeder's farm, in the sale ring, or by mail, he knows exactly what kind of ram he is adding to his flock.

For many years three grades of rams have been recognized in Canada. Mediocre quality rams, good for little else than mutton, are graded X.

A ram which grades XX can head a flock of grade sheep. Such a ram lacks some of the characteristics of a purebred but is quite good enough for a grade flock.

Breeders who specialize in purebred sheep look for the XXX ram to head their flocks. This ram conforms closely to his breed type and is well formed and developed.

But there are some XXX rams which stand above the others and which are really eligible for a separate classification. To do justice to these "artistocrats" of the sheep

world the fourth classification has been established — XXX-A. Such a ram can safely be placed at the head of the very best purebred flocks.

Any breeder who needs a ram, either XXX-A or any of the other grades, should get in touch with his regional agronomist without delay, or with the Federal fieldman in his district. First come first served, and now is the time to order.

Horses for Gaspé

The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association recently shipped a car of Canadian mares and fillies from Montmagny destined to farmers in the Gaspé peninsula. The animals varied in age from 1 to 9 years and all were eligible for the provincial bonus of 20%. The animals were chosen by Messrs. P. Labrecque and J. P. Lettre from among the stock of the better breeders and will prove an important factor in improving the quality of farm horses in the far eastern part of the province.

Revised Dairy Subsidies

Following are the subsidies now in force for dairy products. Some revisions have been made because of increased costs due to feed grain failures in many milk-producing areas.

Beginning on October 1st, 1943, and continuing until April 30th, 1944, subsidies will be paid to dairy producers as below.

1. Fifty-five cents per hundred pounds to producer-distributors of fluid milk and of such milk bought by distributors for fluid milk consumption as the Agricultural Food Board may direct.
2. Thirty cents per hundred pounds of milk used for concentration purposes as the Agricultural Food Board may direct.
3. Thirty cents per hundred pounds of milk used in the manufacture of cheddar cheese.
4. Eight cents per pound of butter fat until December 31, 1943, and ten cents a pound butter fat from January 1, 1944 to April 30, 1944.

It is expected that these subsidies, together with the

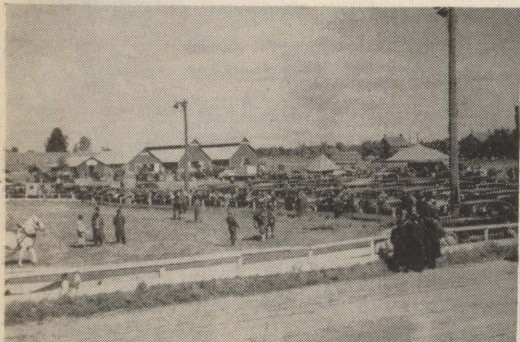
prices at which milk sells, will make it possible for farmers to produce sufficient milk to provide the fluid milk, canned milk, cheese and butter necessary to feed the civilian and armed population and also to supply our allies with cheese and canned milk in considerable quantities.

The Agricultural Food Board is authorized to apply the subsidy of 55 cents per 100 pounds on milk for fluid consumption in all areas where such subsidy is considered necessary to maintain production. In other areas where the previous rate, 25 cents per 100 pounds, is considered adequate, this subsidy will apply.

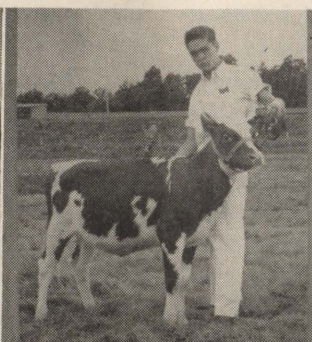
The subsidy of 30 cents per 100 pounds for milk which is concentrated will be extended to apply on milk used in the manufacture of skim milk powder, provided that the milk or butterfat was not otherwise subsidized.

The Government is making a special effort to encourage the movement of every possible bushel of feed grain from west to east without increased cost to the eastern farmer. It is hoped that the increased cost of purchased feed for dairy production over the cost of home grown feed will be financed by the subsidies provided.

Photos from the Shawville Fair



In spite of cold weather there was a good attendance.



Ronald MacKechnie won the junior showmanship prize for the eleventh consecutive year.



Judge L. H. Hamilton found some good Shorthorns waiting for him.

An Incentive to Horse Breeding

A purchase bonus applying to the purchase of pure bred mares by farmers has been announced by the Department of Agriculture. The bonus is payable to any bona fide farmer who buys an approved pure bred mare who will receive a premium of 25% of the purchase price, up to a maximum of \$60.00.

To be eligible to be bonused the mare must be approved by some official authorized by the Department; must be a typical example of her breed, in good health and not less than one year nor more than ten years old.

It is felt that this assistance, which has wider application than the previous policy which gave help only to

horse breeding syndicates, will help to improve the general quality of work horses on Quebec farms by making assistance available to every farmer.

Tobacco Crop is Good

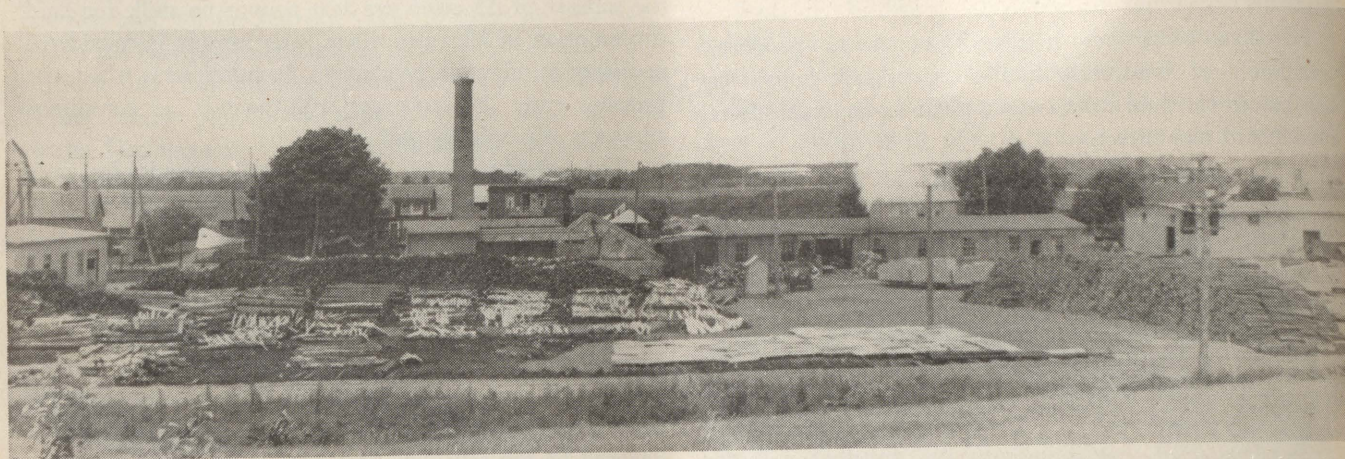
The crop of flue-cured tobacco in Quebec is better than last year. In 1942 the total crop was 4 million pounds, of which 800,000 pounds were damaged by frost before it could all be harvested. This year the total crop is estimated at 4½ million pounds, all of which was got in before frost. The larger crop was harvested from a smaller acreage this year, thanks to good yields, and the quality is better.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Co-operative Box Factory—A War Business



Where butter and cheese boxes are made by the Co-operative Federée at Victoriaville, Quebec

The butter and cheese box factory operated by the Co-Operative Federée at Victoriaville, Que., is a fine example of what co-operation can do to meet the special demands of war.

Boxes there had to be, to contain the vastly increased production of butter and of cheese which was required, especially for overseas shipment. But the business of making these boxes, carried on in the best of times on a very small margin of profit, could not survive when labour became scarce and wages in war industries were good. Many small plants closed up entirely and there was a near crisis in the lack of containers for these perishable products.

The Federée had to go into the business of making boxes in order to meet the needs of its many co-operative dairies and cheese factories.

In March 1942, a plant was opened in Victoriaville in rented premises. A new plant has now been built which employs ninety people and has an annual output of 250,000 cheese boxes and 300,000 butter boxes.

"The enterprise has been undertaken entirely as a service to the co-operatives and we do not yet know that we can make a profit under present conditions. We hope so", says Romeo Martin, secretary of the Federée.

"The total production of the Victoriaville plant is bought by the co-operatives and they would take more than we can make. We are now 60,000 butterboxes behind in our deliveries", said Oscar Cote the manager of the plant.

Over 21½ million feet of timber is bought locally for the factory; spruce and pine for the butter boxes; elm and birch for the cheese boxes.

The Co-op Employee Should Be Different

In the co-operatives we have ownership, not by an individual, or by a few investors who have no interest in the product itself. We have ownership by a community of people with whom the business is transacted. Farmers own a co-operative to market the products with which they have worked long hours in field or barn; or their objective is to provide for themselves a service in distribution of those farm supplies which they require on their own farms. Directors of a co-operative are chosen by the members; the manager is chosen by the directors; other employees are chosen by the manager. Employees of a co-operative work under the supervision of the manager who is chosen by the directors representing the members. The members are the farm people of the area served. The

members are the patrons, the customers.

We all are familiar with the swaggering salesman of old line business who exults in "putting one over" by persuading his victim to buy something he doesn't want or cannot afford. There is no place for this attitude of exploitation among employees of a co-operative. The customer not only is entitled to the respect due a business associate, the customer is the owner of the business; he is one of the people, a working human being like you or me. We work for the service of him, and through him for the service of the community. Through the co-operative we are building a people's movement, a new democratic brotherhood which puts people above money and outlaws exploitation, poverty, and war. Every bag of feed or dozen

eggs handled co-operatively is a contribution to business of the people by the people and for the people.

Of course, employees must earn a fair livelihood. And of course the business itself must show a good operating statement. It must have earnings so that it continually can expand its services for its patron-owners. It must be a practical success as a business or it cannot be of value in the building of a new social order. But the co-operative employee is distributing not only farm supplies, he is distributing co-operative ideas. He is building not only interest in a product; he is building membership participation in a movement. A loyal, informed member of the co-operative has an interest on an entirely different level from that of the casual customer of old-line business. Once his patronage is established, then as long as he gets good service from the co-operative he does all his business there automatically. For it is his own enterprise, the instrument of better times for him and his neighbors.

RURAL CO-OPERATOR.

Farm Forums—Nov. 8

Weekly Broadcasts of the Farm Radio Forum begin again on Monday, Nov. 8 at 8.30 p.m. in Quebec and Ontario—(9.30 in the Maritimes). Topics are grouped this year in sets of four under the general titles: Introduction to planning; Health; Farm Finance; The Rural Community; and Current Farm Plans. Every fourth programme is to be a review broadcast when the provincial forum secretaries will each go on the air to review the reports of the Forums in his province. This is a novel experiment that should commend itself to Forum listeners.

Here are the topics for the year:—

Nov. 8—Why Plan?

Nov. 15—Prices and Planning.

Nov. 22—Price Control.

Nov. 29—What the Forums Say About It.

Dec. 6—How Stands Health.

Dec. 13—Proposed Government Health Plan.

Dec. 20—Health Plan Proposed by Canadian Federation of Agric.

Dec. 27—What the Forums Say About It.

Jan. 3—Who Owns Our Farms?

Jan. 10—Adequate Farm Credit Can Be Supplied.

Jan. 17—Credit Unions.

Jan. 24—What the Forums Say About It.

Jan. 31—The Importance of Planning the Rural Community.

Feb. 7—The Church and the Rural Community.

Feb. 14—Other Agencies in the Rural Community.

Feb. 21—What the Forums Say About It.

Feb. 28—United Nations Food Conference.

Mar. 6—Planning 1944 Food Production.

Mar. 13—Community Projects.

Mar. 20—What the Forums Say About It.

Market Comments

September, 1943 was a notable month for the number of price regulations recorded.

Dairy Products

Early in the month new dairy bonuses were announced. These include a 55 cent per hundredweight bonus on milk for fluid consumption where that price is considered necessary to ensure required supply. The bonus on milk for condenseries and to be made into cheese is 30 cents per hundredweight. These bonuses date from October first. The present bonus of 8 cents per pound B.F. remains until the New Year when this bonus will be increased to 10 cents. These arrangements carry on until the first of April.

Wheat

The price of wheat on September 28th was set at \$1.25 per bushel for No. 1 Northern Ft. William. This was a change from the 90 cents previously prevailing. At the same time dealing in wheat on the Winnipeg exchange is discontinued. All sales of wheat are now carried on by the Grain Board.

Apples

A ceiling on apples was established during the month. These are three zones corresponding with the productive areas. Prices vary in the different zones as well as with varieties of apples. The ceiling price to the grower of MacIntosh apples is \$6.60, per barrel in the Montreal area, boxes extra fancy \$2.75. Other apples are somewhat lower in price. Wholesalers are allowed a 12½ percent and retailers a 20-25 percent mark up on their prices.

An interesting report is that a quota of 150,000 barrels of apples from Nova Scotia will this year be shipped to Britain. This is the first shipment of fresh apples from Nova Scotia to Britain in two years, and reflects improvement in the shipping situation.

Trend of Prices

	Sept. 1942	Aug. 1943	Sept. 1943
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....		12.15	11.99
Cows, good, per cwt.....	8.00	9.90	9.75
Cows, common, per cwt.....	6.32	7.85	7.55
Canners and Cutters, per cwt. 5.42		6.00	5.83
Veal, good and choice,			
per cwt.	14.25	15.60	15.93
Veal, common, per cwt.....	12.62	13.60	13.72
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	11.50	14.90	12.30
Lambs, common, per cwt....	9.50	11.25	10.30
Bacon hogs, B. 1 dressed			
per cwt.	15.60	17.10	16.64
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.34	0.34
Cheese, per lb.	0.20	0.21	0.21
Eggs, grade A large,			
per doz.	0.43	0.46	0.48½
Chickens, live, 5 lbs. plus			
per lb.	0.22	0.30	0.28
Chickens, dressed, milk fed,			
per lb.	0.30	0.35⅞	0.33
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh,			
per bu.	2.00-2.25		3.50
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1			
per 75 lb. bag	1.25	1.75-2.00	1.50-1.60
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

LOOKING FORWARD

by Grace A. Kuhring

The world is shrinking in an unprecedented manner through transportation and communication development. Today we may breakfast in London and dine in Canada. What is happening, in North Africa or England or China or in any other part of the world, is brought to us by radio while it is happening and what transpires in even the most remote outpost of civilization affects the rest of the world. Today no spot on earth is more than sixty flying hours from a local air port.

In this world of today, which science has bound together so much more intimately, it is essential that every citizen become informed on world questions and particularly does this apply to women. In the past women have been lax about taking their share of the responsibility in the choosing of leaders who are to govern this great country of ours.

Women have important parts to play in democracy for democracy is not only a form of government, it is a way of life.

In elections which are to come, women have more power than they realize and they must be fully informed so as to be ready to choose, not the political party, but the men or women who because of their honesty and ability would be worthy leaders.

As mothers and wives, sisters and sweathearts, we are sending our men to fight for our way of life and we must see to it that while they are gone we keep our country safe from demagogues and visionary experimenters.

As mothers and home makers the dealings of women are with people. As the dollar marks the masculine ideal so the human being represents the feminine. Statistics show that in peace time women spent almost eighty-five percent of the national income . . . so we can truthfully say that women have had practical experience. Women must realize this themselves and not become engrossed by their every day responsibilities to such an extent that their intellectual interests are neglected.

Remember that any person, any organization or any activity can be made to appear woefully deficient provided its assailant selects only the unpleasant facts regarding it.

Education and propaganda are not synonymous. Large numbers of our people feel that they are being educated when they are only being manipulated. Since we cannot prevent by enactment of laws false or misleading propaganda we can only combat it by a revival of good old-fashioned common sense and education. Education teaches

one *How* to think, Propaganda attempts to teach *What* to think. Education aims at independent thinking and is directed to logic and reason. Propaganda aims at doing your thinking for you and is directed to prejudices, fears, hopes and ambitions. Education succeeds if it achieves an open mind, propaganda if it achieves a closed mind.

This time of crisis demands leaders who will put the needs of Canada first and will dare to shelve party politics. Prosperity cannot be legislated and cash benefits given by governments can come only from taxpayers money.

Canadians might with benefit adopt and put into practice the motto of the State of Nebraska which is, "The Salvation of the State is watchfulness in the Citizen."

Planning the Fall Sewing

by M. L. Kezar

Now that summer has passed and the busy season of canning and cleaning is about over, more attention will be given to the putting away of summer clothing and planning for winter needs for the family wear. A few sewing hints may be useful and acceptable to the less experienced and beginners in sewing.

Commercial patterns are quite accurate and not expensive. The diagrams and directions are so easy to follow that they can be successfully followed by even the newest beginner. In choosing a pattern the size and suitability of type are important, especially when the figure to be fitted is not perfectly proportioned, and may require changes and alterations in the pattern. Patterns may be enlarged by cutting the pattern through the centre and inserting a piece of paper wide enough to make the desired decrease. It may be made smaller by making a fold through the centre wide enough to make the desired decrease without altering the shape of the pattern to any extent. A badly wrinkled pattern may be ironed out to make cutting easier.

Material suitable for the individual, season and occasion should be chosen. The pattern must be placed on the material lengthwise to the warp of the cloth, except when used in trimming as contrast. Facings for curves or flares should be cut on the bias of the goods. Long strokes with sharp shears will result in even edges which will match easily. Notches may be made with a light crayon on dark cloth and in dark colored pencils on light colored material, or carefully cut out with scissors.

Basting stitches should be short enough to hold the parts of the garment together so that they will not slip when being stitched. Basting should allow for the stitching of the seam on the outside. The pieces are placed with right sides together, pinned to avoid holding one piece tighter than the other, basted, and stitched one-half inch from the edge. The seams may be overcast separately if to be pressed open, or basted together if to be pressed to one side. Goods which will not fray or ravel may be notched instead of overcasting.

Many people are able to make good seams without basting, but this will require much practice and good judgment as to the materials used. It has been said that "A thing well begun is half done", and in this as in all other kinds of work it pays to make haste slowly. Good materials, patient practice and a desire to do work in the very best way will result in the production of well-made and satisfactory garments.

Finding a Place in Life

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

One of the most apparent benefits of the present war is to be found in the fact that a great many of the Canadian boys who have entered the Services are being trained for a standard trade, or for highly specialized position in life which might never otherwise have been possible. Boys who at home showed little aptitude for the work to be found outside the home and its surroundings are being trained as wireless operators, skilled mechanics and air men, and are finding their feet even amidst an era of wholesale destruction. The benefit of the discipline and training of this manner of life cannot be overestimated.

It is to be hoped that the day has gone by forever when the sons in a family will be expected, almost compelled, to follow in their father's footsteps, regardless of their fitness for the task. It has been the fondest wish of many a father who has made a success in business or a profession that his son should follow him, as a captain of industry, a competent doctor, or a famous preacher, or in whatever path set by the parent feet. But this is not always best for the boy, or fair to him, even if it is possible.

In the world of art, where talent is distinctly shown, history shows that few of the sons of great artists possessed the same gift as their fathers. The son of a musician may possess his father's talent but may find expression for it as a sculpture. A talented author may have sons whose gifts lie in the direction of music. Or they may have no distinct talent at all. The man with the gift of statesmanship which creates Empires may be the father of clerks and men-about-town.

Too often a life failure is due to the fact that no effort was made to discover, in early youth, what a boy was fitted for, and no choice given as to his life work. Leaving

out of the question all those who all their lives will need leadership and direction if they are ever to attain to the best in them and it must be confessed there are many such,—the truth remains that there are many others who have been too much governed and controlled and told what to do, or else left entirely to their own devices. This often results in a listless and uninterested obedience which leaves no opportunity for development of whatever potentialities may be lying dormant. The boy thus treated will lack enterprise and initiative and may result in a mere figure-head in the great arena of life instead of being a personality of weight and influence.

Happy are the parents who are gifted with the vision and understanding that detects almost in infancy, the pathway in life towards which their small sons' feet are set, and instead of deliberately planning to thwart and set them upon another of their own choosing, will gently clear the way for the achievement of which their boy may be capable.

Life in the past has been strewn with the wrecks made by trying to fit round pegs into square holes, and with natural gifts and tendencies which found no place to flourish and develop. If out the darkness which has enveloped the earth there comes the light which shows up the failures of regimentation in the family as well as in the State, there will be fewer of these wrecks and failures and more young men and women who will blossom into the full flower of life at its best.

Q.W.I. Notes

Greetings from Quebec Women's Institutes to Mrs. Churchill, wife of Prime Minister Churchill, and Subaltern Mary Churchill on their arrival at Quebec took the form of a welcoming telegram, accompanied by bouquets of flowers. The courtesy was acknowledged in a telegram received by Mrs. Charles Smallman, President of Quebec Women's Institutes, in which was expressed the thanks of Mrs. Churchill and her daughter for the message and the flowers.

Bonaventure County. New Carlisle Branch had a talk by Ambulance Sister Mystic Kempffer of Lady Drummond's Nursing Division, Montreal, on the origin and work of the St. John Ambulance Corps. She also related her experiences while nursing at the Military Hospital, Ste. Annes de Bellevue. Two knitted afghans were made and sent to the Red Cross. A social gathering netted \$50.25 for war work. New Richmond had a visit from the County President, Miss C. Caldwell, Port Daniel had a paper on Economy in Cooking Meats. A parcel was sent to an evacuated child in England who left the Channel Islands just before German occupation and who was left without her parents. It is planned to keep in touch with this seven-year-old orphan.

Chateauguay - Huntingdon Counties. Hemmingford Branch had a glove-making demonstration given by Miss Margaret Laurie, a student in the Household Science Course at Macdonald College, and an address by Dr. Stalker of Ormstown on Health Insurance. The Branch was asked to take charge of a sum of money recently presented to Mr. and Mrs. F. Sweet on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary, to be used by the branch to provide boxes for men overseas who are in the Services. Ormstown Branch discussed school prizes. An open meeting was planned for the near future. Howick heard a book review by Mrs. Hamilton, and a story of the Red Cross was read by Mrs. George McArthur. Aubrey - Riverfield Branch donated \$5. to the local School Fair. Marmalade was sent to Barrie Memorial Hospital.

Gatineau County. Aylmer East enjoyed a picnic meeting, with a corn-and-weiners roast, at the home of Mrs. Samson. Eardley Branch had a visit from the County President, Mrs. J. C. Jamieson, who also was a guest of the Wright Branch on the occasion of a visit of the Kazabazua Branch. All Branches in the County are working on ditty bags.

Mississquoi County. St. Armand Branch had readings on Home Economics at the meeting. Discarded felt hats formed the material from which Mrs. George Kraus made 21 pairs of shelter slippers for children in England.

An address on citizenship was given in Huntingdon Branch by Mr. Herbert McMillan. The need of more women in public life was stressed, especially on the School Boards, and in all matters pertaining to education. It was decided that the County should unite in furnishing the case room of the new Hospital which it is expected will be built in Huntingdon County. Arrangements were made to assist in the judging at the local children's Fair to be held shortly. At a later meeting a paper written by Mrs. C. S. Smallman, provincial President of Q. W. I. was read by Mrs. Cameron, in which the need of support of the Compulsory Education legislation was stressed, as well as co-operation in price control. It was reported that Huntingdon Branch had taken second prize in making leather vests for the Navy, having made eleven vests. Final arrangements were made for the Children's Fair, and plans for furnishing the case room of the projected new Hospital were further developed.

Compton County. Canterbury, the only Branch in Compton County from which reports are being received, has a splendid record of Red Cross work accomplished during the month. Three pairs of pyjamas, six turtle-neck tuck-ins, two pairs of gloves, two Quebec helmets, and one bed-jackets were made by the members. This Branch are also filling ten ditty bags for the Navy, and is sponsoring the collection of salvage, one ton having been taken up during the month.

Richmond County. Spooner Pond Branch had an address by Miss Denman, R.N., of Richmond County

Health Unit. A flower contest was held among the members. Richmond Hill Branch planned a social gathering and a rummage sale. War Savings stamps were sent to three new babies as a gift from the Branch. Plans were made to assist the Self-dential fund by holding a sale of donated articles. This Branch is sending garden seeds to Australia.

Rouville County. The activities of the St. John Ambulance Brigade were described in Abbotsford meeting by Miss Marshall, followed by practical demonstrations in first aid in case of accidents in the home. A contest on rationed foods conducted by Miss Alice Buzzell proved instructive and interesting.

Pontiac County. Beech Grove Branch had a discussion on Radio programmes. Shawville Branch made \$30. at a salad tea. Fall Fairs were discussed and activities planned. Assistance was given at the Blood Bank with refreshments for blood donors. Clarendon Branch heard a historical sketch of the community Hospital and Red Cross sewing was done, and a farewell gift presented to the hostess for the meeting, Mrs. R. H. Elliot, who was leaving the place. Elmside discussed a number of topics, among them sewing, a school border, the 30th anniversary of the Branch and a banquet. An address was given by Mrs. Charles Ade of Sudbury.

Thurso Branch held its annual Horticultural Show at the home of Mrs. Thomas McDermid, with the county President, Mrs. F. A. MacEachern presiding. Following a paper on Historical Homes read by Miss F. D. Lamb, musical numbers were rendered. An interesting talk was given by Rev. Simmons on the similarity of characteristics in the human and floral world. Miss M. Milne took charge of a discussion on a favourite hymn. The Experimentl arm, Ottawa was represented by Mr. Reid, who acted as judge of the exhibits and answered questions concerning their culture.

Sherbrooke County. Cherry River Branch has been busy with Red Cross work, and preparing ditty bags for sailors. Three sunshine bags were sent to needy ones in the community and a contest carried out. Papers on Adult education and Religion in the Home were heard. A later meeting was held in a local restaurant when a salad tea and a sale assisted in raising funds for patriotic purposes. Lennoxville Branch invited the Principal and staff of the High School to the monthly meeting which was held in the club room in the evening, and was addressed by Mr. Wayne Hall, Inspector, who explained the new Compulsory education laws, and answered questions on the subject. A contest under the name of "An Album of Familiar Faces" proved interesting. Mr. J. E. Perry, Principal of Lennoxville High School, expressed thanks for the courtesy shown to the staff and for the interest shown in the school by the Women's Institute. Belvidere Branch reports four ditty bags filled for the Navy by the members. A vegetable

(Continued on page 29)

QWI and the Community

by Barbara G. Fletcher

1. County Fairs.

At Camp Macdonald, a leader's conference which I attended recently in the official capacity as QWI demonstrator, one of the ideas which was brought out and agreed upon as essential to the Canada of the future, was:—

To help people think in terms of community cooperation. This, in its broadest aspect, will mean the development community spirit among the countries of this ever-contracting globe.

I was doing a bit of judging at County Fairs at the same time and it occurred to me that these Fairs were one of the most powerful instruments we possess, for fostering this very idea of community cooperation. For instance, I will never forget the atmosphere of good-will and joyousness I encountered the minute I boarded the train at Foster, for Knowlton and points south — at least ten miles south. The cars were ancient, the seats upholstered in yellow straw. Every window was open, and children and dogs were underfoot. The engine stopped with a wheeze of content at every crossroads, to let on more grandmothers and grandfathers, children and dogs. Finally the jolly conductor announced "Brome County World's Fair, next stop!" which doubled the uproar from excited small passengers.

A perfect beginning for a day of visiting with friends, seeing the latest additions to local herds, flocks and droves, thrilling to the midway attractions, satisfying a yen for risking a penny or two, listening to recruiting speeches, and taking in a little education on the side.

The "Fair Spirit" has survived the acid test of three war years, (Most fairs have had a better attendance this year than ever) and I had one of the best dinners on record in the WI dining room at Ayer's Cliff. However, for obvious reasons, the manufacturers are not sending out exhibits as they used to, and as a consequence the booths in most main buildings are pretty empty.

Everyone must be a lobbyist in the sense of feeling some responsibility for ideas which he considers are good ones. Here is an excellent place for the QWI to carry on and enlarge upon the educational work they have been doing so well in past years. Almost every Prize List has, of course, some specials given by WI branches, to encourage different types of work for children, as well as adults. But much more can be done. Remember that a static prize list leaves no room for improvement. Here are some suggestions that Branches and County organizations could consider, improve upon, and pass along to the Fair Committees:—

1. Encourage the local Library to put up an exhibit and solicit subscriptions.
2. Arrange a Traveling Library Exhibit, with explanation of how it can be obtained.
3. Arrange for a cooperative Rummage Sale, among

such organizations as the WI, WMS, Boy Scouts, Etc.

4. Encourage original designs in needlework and art work, rather than following cut-and-dried patterns.

5. Encourage the use of substitutes and wartime cookery — maple sugar, honey, corn syrup, jams and jellies of common fruit such as rose-hips, sugarless canning, etc.

6. Abolish for the duration, hand-made dresses, and other such time-consuming projects.

7. Organize a cooperative recipe exchange, with the public invited.

8. WI or Red Cross booth with a work exhibit, with a "recruiting officer" in attendance to get new people for home sewing and knitting.

9. Organize classes for young women in connection with the above, with older Red Cross workers as instructors.

10. Encourage the emphasis on local products: apples, woodenware, cheese, whole-grain cereals, etc.

11. Set up a booth with exhibits on all branches of WI work, to show what is being done, and to encourage membership.

12. Arrange to take over the catering at the dining hall for one day or for several. This is a good source of revenue, as well as maintaining sanitary food standards.

13. Take over concessions such as check-rooms, rest-rooms.

14. Establish wholesome fun for the evenings — barn dances, spelling bees, competitions for most freckles, reddest hair, greased pole climbing, old-timer's jigs and square dancing, competitions between oldsters and youngsters.

Here is a recent change in an actual prize list:—

OLD. "Special \$75. for one dress of silk, cut and sewn at home, by hand. Professional dressmakers excluded".

NEW. "Special \$75. for the best exhibit of regular war work articles, exhibited by a Red Cross Society, Women's Institute branch or Cercle des Fermieres branch. Divided \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5.

Some of these suggestions have been tried and proved good; some are ideas gathered from various sources. All are designed to further the war effort, and at the same time to keep the democratic community spirit to the fore.

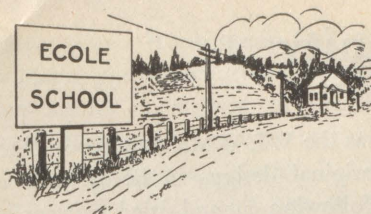
This spirit will be one of the cornerstones of post-war Canada, and fostering it is one way in which women can play a great part.

A scotchman applied for a position as a patrolman on the London police force. Scotland Yard asked him this question:

"Suppose, McFarland, you saw a crowd congregated, how would you disperse it quickly?"

And, without an instant's hesitation, McFarland answered:

"I'd pass the hat!"



LIVING AND LEARNING



"There is a Longing in the Air"

by F. S. Thatcher

"There is a longing in the air," said President Roosevelt in his speech from Ottawa to the people of Canada, "a longing . . . to achieve new and better days." This "longing in the air" and the urge to fulfil that longing "in our time" seemed to become crystallized at the conference on "Education for Reconstruction" held at Macdonald College during the week-end of September 10th to 12th.

This assembly of citizens represented many types of organizations having direct contact with Canadian communities throughout our country, including the armed forces, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, various Canadian universities, a number of Provincial and Dominion Departments, Canadian Teachers Federation, Y.M. and Y.W.C.A., Canadian Legion, Canadian Congress of Labour, Wartime Information Board, the Churches, business organizations, United Farmers, National Council of Women and many other organizations. Here, one felt, was democracy at work, and not "too little" or "too late" but "on time"

and with growing strength. All of the 200 odd delegates must have left this conference, organized by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, inspired by new hope and strengthened with a live faith that their vision of the much-talked-of "better Canada" would become outlined in finite form.

The Aims of the Conference

Individuals of different political colour and province, and from divergent walks of life worked constructively together through the medium of free discussion to make clear what are the improvements we hope for, what are the obstacles to be overcome, how best to plan and work for our vision of a better Canada; and, finally, how to build up the national morale to a point where the people of the nation are willing to think, to work, and for a time even to sacrifice in order that the world's most worthwhile objective might be reached.

To make adequate summary of a total of several hours

CITIZEN'S FORUM—NOV. 16.

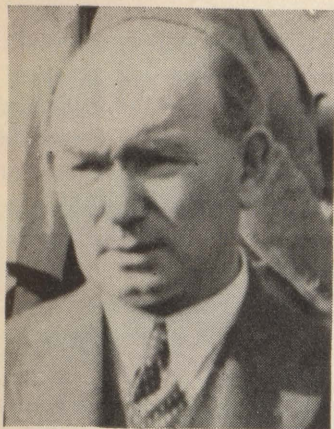
The series of radio broadcasts which is to provide the basis for the people's forum planned at the conference described on this page will begin on Tuesday, November 16 at 8:30 p.m. E.D.T. The first three will be introductory broadcasts on the topics:

The World We Live In.
The State of the Nation.
We Want to Know Why.

Information about the series and study material for the regular broadcasts are available from the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College St., Toronto.



In all, 166 delegates were registered for the Conference.



Dr. J. S. Thompson

must devote attention to the future", so must we, the people, "show their concern about the kind of use we are going to make of the new opportunities for the promotion of human well-being" the allied victory will afford us. "If the world is to move into a new time of ordered place and human betterment, we, the people, must have a vital share in the settlement."

Dr. Thomson then expanded on the possibilities of radio as a tool to awaken the people to this "sense of the great issues which must be settled," and to provide them with the information which will give them opportunity to discuss and form their own answers to the type of questions raised early in this report.

Harness Our National Energies

Dr. Howard McClusky of the University of Michigan re-emphasized that reconstruction to be of any avail must be brought about "through the people", but that we must anticipate and frustrate the division of public opinion into opposing groups, and, hence, must bring labour and industry together (in governmental committee, was Dr.

of brilliant addresses, of course, is impossible in the space available.

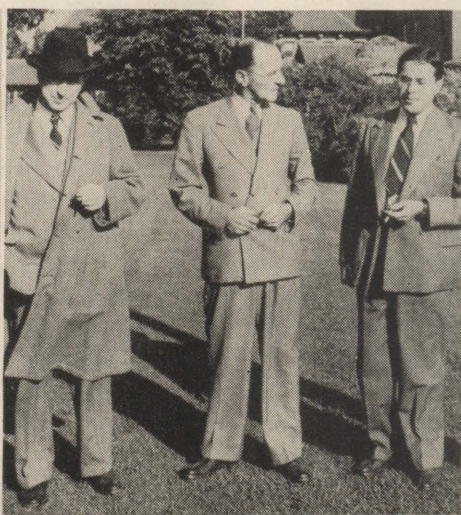
Dr. J. S. Thomson, President of the University of Saskatchewan and Chairman of the C.B.C., quoted from the Ottawa speech of President Roosevelt to show that the concern of the delegates for the future well-being of their country placed them in good company, but just as the leaders of the world "feel they

McClusky's suggestion); inter-racial differences must be attended to; the great power of big organised groups must be brought together in cooperation for the common welfare — in short, we must harness all our national energies for the good of the community.

Political Education

"Education for a world rebuilt" was the title of the address by Dr. Walter Kotschnig of Smith College, Mass. He remarked on the recognition of the increasing importance of education in post-war planning, stemming from the realisation that all conventions, or pacts, or laws or international agreements have very little value unless supported by an enlightened public opinion. He pointed out the power of organised education under the Axis powers, and the political frame of mind that could be induced by education of political significance.

"The very efficiency with which the Fascist powers have used and abused education for their destructive purposes brings into sharp focus our own *failure* to make full use of education for constructive political ends." This was a statement that afterwards led to some controversy, the danger of abuse of political education being paramount in some minds. However, the speaker's mind was clearly removed from political facts of party issue, since he went on to enlarge that what the public mind must be educated in is a series of broad principles, "ideas which have been painfully elaborated throughout the ages, which constitute the true dignity of man; such ideas as "individual freedom is essential to civilized society," a condition which is best secured when "the individual voluntarily accepts responsibility" to a society which he himself has helped to plan. We must show that all parts of the world are dependent one upon the other and that history shows we can be certain of war unless there is international control. These principles should be introduced in the elementary schools



Personalities at the Conference on Education for Reconstruction.

Prof. K. W. Gordon, University of Saskatchewan; Donald Buchanan, National Film Board; Major S. F. Maine, Educational Officer, M.D. 1; Mrs. Norrie, Montreal Gazette; Colonel F. L. West, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa. Morley Callahan, C.B.C.; Dr. E. A. Corbett, Canadian Association for Adult Education; Dr. David Petegorsky, Wartime Information Board, Ottawa. Mrs. Jean Morrison, Toronto, Editor, *Food for Thought*; Rev. C. M. Stewart, Stanstead, Que; Neil M. Morrison, C.B.C.; R. Alex. Sim, Macdonald College.

and more detail developing from these principles and their significance in all types of social, community, national and international problems should be taught from the secondary schools through the universities.

The school, Dr. Kotschnig believes, is the first place for "educating our people for constructive endeavour in the post war world" but adult education, too, must play its part, directing attention particularly to the "middle-classes", who as a group are the people least willing to listen or co-operate, and "who have been so poisoned by the spirit of eternal competition that they have forgotten how to collaborate."

Panel Discussion

These thought-provoking addresses formed a general background to the main purpose of the meeting, namely, to prepare a programme which would succeed in getting Canada's people to think of these issues as they most affected their own communities, and one of the highlights of the convention was a panel discussion to make clear just what are the things to which we should give most immediate thought.

Mr. Donald Cameron of the University of Alberta as chairman pointed out that no concrete plans for winning the peace had yet been prepared "at the people's level", Mr. J. D. Ketchum of the War Time Information Board stressed how important it was to avoid repetition of this and other errors during the armistice since 1918. To do this we must consecrate ourselves to new effort and sacrifice. Uncomfortable words, perhaps; but history and recent experience have shown conclusively that the human being is capable of these things of the spirit to a truly great degree, *provided* that the individual has a definite personal feeling of "worthwhileness". We have seen this in the great strides made by the democracies during the war, because of our great worthwhile objective of "winning the war". To maintain this feeling of worthwhileness and to win the peace we must develop among all the people an equally great objective now that military victory can reasonably be expected. For us this must be "a new and better Canada". The major interest of the people now is "post-war plans". To maintain this urge the flame must be fed! — Hence, the rôle of adult education.

The Businessman in Reconstruction

Mr. Francis Hankin spoke for the business man. What were their aims? Emphatically, they were:— 1) a better standard of living and full employment; 2) peace in our time. The businessman is becoming more conscious of his responsibility in providing employment, though often still from a selfish viewpoint, but Mr. Hankin felt that the tendency to condemn the business man was arising, perhaps undeservedly, from lack of information of what the post-war problems of business would be. For instance, what will the consumer demand, what types of goods will he want to buy? Some answer to this is necessary before he can plan construction, alterations, retooling and so on. At

present, too, the business man is preparing to combat the possibility of a post-war "runaway boom and inflation" brought about by the inevitable great demand for "consumer goods" — cars, washing-machines, refrigerators, household equipment, etc. — and in building. His toleration for present government restrictions will not outlast the war, particularly with respect to controls of labour, rents, exchange, rates, etc. He will demand removal of these. As part of a programme of enlightened public opinion, problems of industry such as these should be made clear to the public. Feed them facts not "pap"!

Mr. Watson Thomson, well-known for his discerning analyses of the news over the radio, showed the relation that must exist between the idealist and the solution of practical problems. The idealist is conscious of "the present social disintegrative processes" going on all over the world, but if we are to avoid the threatened evils the "solutions must be real"! Full employment, itself, is not a goal! "It is not an adequate objective to satisfy the present spiritual surge". We must make clear what are the great human purposes — what should life really offer — so that we must find a set of purposes which will become a compelling objective that will release and guide the spiritual urges of the people — that "longing in the air" — to replace the present military objective of winning the war. "Personal enterprise" alone does not fill this set of objectives, inferred Mr. Thomson, as he warned that many who used such slogans didn't want a new Canada.

The Voice of Labour

Dr. Forsey, of the Canadian Congress of Labour, expressed the point of view of labour, first making it clear that labour's idea of full employment was above that of the businessman. He elaborated on the following post-war objectives of labour in this country:— 1) Abolition of low wage reserves. 2) A national food policy to provide plenty of cheap food. 3) A national housing policy to provide good, cheap homes. 4) To raise the rural standard of living *at least* equal to that of present urban standards. 5) Amend the British North America Act to allow these improvements. Labour believes we must develop some system of social ownership, and get away from private enterprise in order to provide the necessary "dynamic" — faith or objective — to accomplish these great tasks.

Spirited discussion followed, centered around the need to get started on these suggestions, *now*!

The rest of the time available during the weekend was devoted to devising practical programmes to provide the people with the facts necessary to get them thinking and discussing and forming opinions on all the topics expressed here with the result that a series of plans were drawn up by committees on "curriculum", "methods" and "organization". The core of this plan was a distribution of literature followed by broadcast discussions by both experts and "the common man", and the extension and organization of listening and discussion groups throughout Canada. The

plan will go into effect, with full cooperation of the C.B.C., in November.

Morale and Achievement

The meeting ended with a moving address by Squadron Leader Vlastos, Professor of Philosophy, Queen's University, on "Education for Morale".

S/L Vlastos sketched an appreciable concept of that intangible "morale", and made clear that without it we will reach no lasting progressive achievement in civilian life, where "morale" is essential to avoid apathy and degeneration. "Morale," he said, "is a sense of significance in a corporate body", and he went on to show what that was by reference to the spirit, the courage and sacrifice of the bomber crews in the face of endless boredom, of strain, of regimentation and of death — death of friends. And he contrasted his appreciation of this with the group of men, — many now endowed with new morale in the R.C.A.F., — who had worked for 20 cents a day in relief camps. The one group was buoyant, confident, determined; the other in a state of utter depression and hopelessness. The difference arose from the fact that the airmen had three things lacking in the relief camp: a sense of destiny, a sense of individual significance, and comradeship. These constitute "morale". The Nazis learned this; the Russians proved it, too, but while Fascism used it to build up a community founded on "contempt for the common man" we must learn to adapt it to our democratic goal of "respect for the common man." Mr. Morley Callahan spoke with the voice of experience to warn against belittling the common man: don't underestimate him; don't think he must be addressed only in words of one syllable!

Community Schools

Morley Callahan, the people's counsel on the C.B.C. series *Of Things to Come* spoke to the Community Schools at Stanstead and Scotstown.

Coach Van Wagner of McGill was the special speaker at the opening session of the Asbestos Community School.

The Community School at Howick reports an increased attendance this season.

The people of Buckingham met recently to discuss the organization of a Community School.

Farm Forum Council Meets

The Quebec Council of Farm Forums met in Montreal on October 1st. The President Mr. P. D. MacArthur was chairman. District representatives who attended were Allan Crutchfield, George Collum, Reg Connor and Stuart Armstrong. R. Alex Sim, the provincial secretary and Ralph Staples the new National Secretary were present.

The Council had a heavy agenda, the most important topic being the organization of district rallies. The dates were set for a series of meetings in October and the first week of November, leading up to the first broadcast on Nov. 8th.

A list of dates will be sent to all Farm Forum Secretaries and to the local papers.

Reporting on action taken at the annual meeting, regarding the appointment of a representative of agriculture to the Board of Governors of the C.B.C., the secretary stated that as yet no appointment has been made, but official correspondence indicated that a business representative was likely to be appointed.

The President and the Secretary had secured some information about priorities on radio batteries. Munitions and Supplies' officials had stated that sufficient zinc had been released, but it is a problem of distribution. The president will continue to make representations to the proper authorities about the serious shortage of radio batteries in many communities.

The financial position of the Council was discussed thoroughly. Plans were made to expand and extend the Farm Forum Program in Quebec and to secure additional funds to make this possible.

(Continued from page 24)

contest was held with an address by Mr. Richardson of Lennoxville Experimental Farm. This Branch held a rummage sale, and voted \$3,000 for the Country School Fair prizes. Plans were made for a community canning for the Red Cross. A talk on Women's Institutes work in other lands was given by Mrs. F. I. Drummond. Brompton Road Branch distributed wool for socks for ditty bags. Three pairs of seaman's socks were sent to the Red Cross, and two boxes were sent overseas. A table decoration contest was held, three dollars donated to the County School Fair fund, and a paper on Manitoba heard, at the meeting. Milby Branch held an all day meeting, during which sewing for the Red Cross was done. Thirteen pairs of pyjamas were made and three ditty bags filled. School prizes for the local school were voted Orford Branch had a report of a child's knitted suit, and six pairs of sea-boot stockings for the Red Cross, and several articles for the ditty bags for the Navy.

Stanstead County. This County held its quarterly meeting at Ayer's Cliff, early in August, when a National Film Board showing was a feature of the meeting. Plans were made for the operation of the dining-hall at the County Fair in late August. This is the third consecutive year this work has been undertaken and has proved a success. Proceeds will be used for War Services. Dixville was already planning for the Christmas boxes to be sent to local boys overseas. Hatley had as guest speaker Miss M. L. Kezar, Provincial Convener of Home Economics, who spoke on the various methods of preserving fruits and vegetables. Thirty-one children were immunized for diphtheria by this Branch in July. Tomifobia held a picnic for the children in the community in place of the regular meeting. Way's Mills had an educational discussion as part of the programme.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

And now it's vitamins for dogs! Trixie was beginning to creak in the joints and found it hard to get going. The 'vet' said to give her a vitamin B complex tablet a day. Needless to say, it isn't just a matter of giving it to her but of making her take it. Now she has been wounded in action as well. A heifer stepped on her foot and she's having a vacation (with bandages not with pay.) The cows enjoy her absence which means that I certainly do not. It's no fun getting cows in the dark when you have it all to do yourself. Darn the war time! Anyway it is more reason for trying to end the job.

But I quite agree with Norman MacKenzie's closing thought in the speech made to our Farm Forum rally. He referred to the common belief that everything is going to be much different After the war. His idea is that it will be no different unless we, the people, make it different. There will be many problems to be solved and a few men at the top can't do it. It will require the combined use of all the brains in the country and in the world to accomplish it. I don't mean that sufficient brains are lacking but that all of them must be used. Democracy has many privileges but they carry with them certain responsibilities. If we wish to enjoy the former we must shoulder the burden of the latter. We should all attempt to understand the problems before the nation and know what to ask of our leaders. If the majority of us want the wrong thing, then our government must give why we must all study and think for it to us or we throw them out. That's ourselves. And we can do it more pleasantly and efficiently in groups where a variety of opinions are welded into one final conclusion. So get a study club of farm forum.

We never saw a piece of grain reaped so quickly as our first field was. An eight-foot tractor binder did the job and cut seven acres in less than three hours. I never saw it rain any harder on a

field of stooked grain either. We had planned to thresh it from the field and finally did. I never saw a field cleared of grain as fast either. The grain wasn't dry enough to put in the barn but the heads seemed dry and it hasn't heated much. The other field wasn't so fast. It was a wet one anyway and the rains made it soft. It should have been cut a week earlier than it was. The Pontiac barley was so ripe we lost a lot. But even when it was cut parts of the field were so soft, it had to be mowed by hand. At least, what we thought was a misfortune last spring turned out to be a benefit. We waited for lime for that field and made it two weeks late and then had to sow without lime. However, it would have been a total loss before it dried out if the grain had been earlier. Incidentally, my reaping costs went right through the ceiling. Last year it cost \$11.50 and this year the bill was \$18.50 for the same acreage but a lighter crop. And pork keeps going down too. Of course grain is higher but that doesn't help since all ours and a lot of purchased grain is marketed in pork and butter.

Butter supplies must be higher accordingly than they were last year. Under the bonus system for dairy products, butter gets no increase while all other forms of dairy produce are bonused to meet higher feeding costs. Thus, even under wartime control, the price level is used to regulate the distribution of milk into the desired forms of dairy produce for human consumption. Yet some people argue for a plan-

ned economy with all prices regulated by the government.

Speaking of parity prices, did you ever stop to think that there are two ways of obtaining them? One is to artificially raise them to the false levels of other prices raised by restricted working hours and lowered output; that is the economy of scarcity. On the other hand, we can kick the props out and bring other prices to our level by more working hours and higher output. We must raise the national income before any class can get a permanently increased income. And we can only increase the national income by producing more. We can't do it by paying men to work less. The national income has increased by leaps and bounds since the war, more because everyone is working than because of higher wages. Let's keep them all working in peace. There is a market for all we can produce if we have a fair level of exchange for our produce whether it is pork or shoes or automobiles.

Boy Scouts' Good Deeds

The Boy Scouts of Sydney, N.S., were a valuable help to farmers in Cape Breton County this summer. It was arranged through the county agricultural representative for about twenty scouts from the Sydney troop to go to farms around Marion Bridge to clean up weeds in the turnip fields. The farmers were so well satisfied with their work that the boys were kept busy all the rest of the summer.

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Three Way Subsidy for Eastern Farmers

Western feed grain is subsidized three ways for the eastern farmer who buys it now.

These three cash subsidies are the Freight Assistance Policy, the Feed Wheat Payment Plan, and Plan B. The eastern farmer saves only by placing an order with his feed dealer without delay.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture began its Freight Feed Assistance Policy in January, 1941. Through this policy the cost of transporting feed grain from head of the lakes to farmers in the east is paid. The idea behind the policy was to encourage eastern live-stock production. There was a grain surplus in the west and the department wanted eastern farmers to help relieve it and, at the same time, to benefit by it. Then, to keep the cost of wheat at appropriate levels with other grains, the department introduced the Feed Wheat Payment Plan about a year ago. This is a further cash reduction absorbed by the Department and applies to all provinces in Canada.

The effect of freight assistance and feed wheat payments has been to help step up live-stock production. But last winter brought with it a new problem. Railways, although hauling more grain eastward than in previous years, were unable to keep up with the increased demand. Other essential freight and passenger traffic had to be moved in increasing volume. But due to bad weather conditions deliveries were delayed.

Fearing the grain deliveries may be even more irregular next winter, the department asks Eastern farmers to order and store their feed grain now. To stimulate early buying, the department offered a reduction of two and a half cents from every bushel of wheat, oats and barley bought in the month of August: a two-cent-per-bushel bonus in September: one-and-one-half-cent reduction in October, one in November and half a cent in December.

Plan B is in addition to Freight Assistance and Feed Wheat Payments — all are helping to raise more hogs, more cattle, more poultry on the farm of Eastern Canada.

Machines and Men Must Work Harder Than Ever

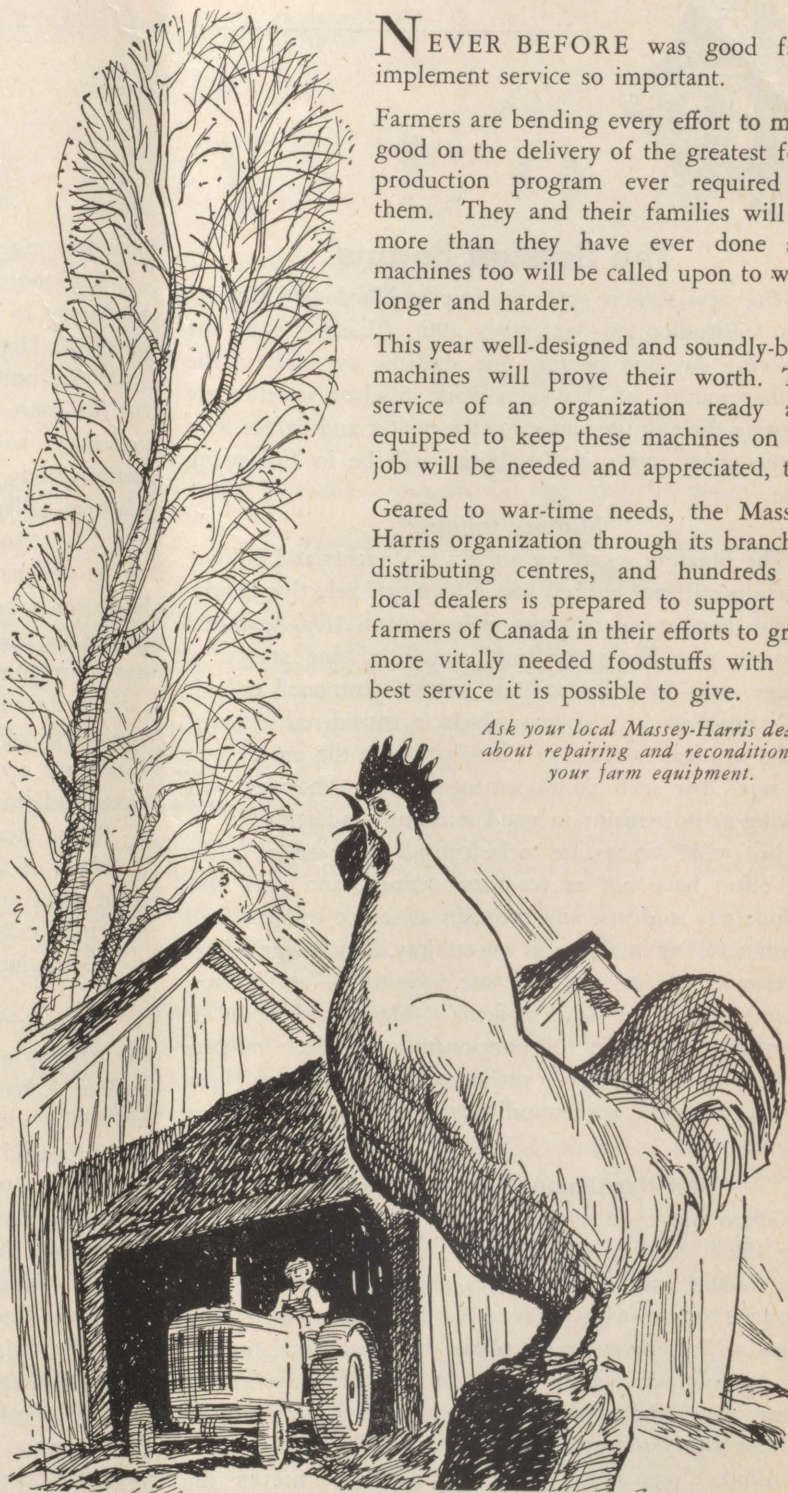
NEVER BEFORE was good farm implement service so important.

Farmers are bending every effort to make good on the delivery of the greatest food production program ever required of them. They and their families will do more than they have ever done and machines too will be called upon to work longer and harder.

This year well-designed and soundly-built machines will prove their worth. The service of an organization ready and equipped to keep these machines on the job will be needed and appreciated, too.

Geared to war-time needs, the Massey-Harris organization through its branches, distributing centres, and hundreds of local dealers is prepared to support the farmers of Canada in their efforts to grow more vitally needed foodstuffs with the best service it is possible to give.

Ask your local Massey-Harris dealer about repairing and reconditioning your farm equipment.



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THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Session Begins

The new session got underway at Macdonald College with registration on September 29th. Classes started the following day and by now the students are back in the familiar routine of classroom work. Student societies are planning their programmes for the winter and before long all the many and varied activities will be in full swing again.

Military training

The situation regarding university students and military service is still not entirely clear. National Selective Service officials have stated that any male student, 18½ years old or over, who has successfully completed one session at college, may have his military service postponed only if he is enrolled in a course which is considered essential to the national interest, or contributing to the progress of the war. Any such postponement will be continued only so long as he remains in good standing academically.

Just what courses are to be considered essential to the war effort have not as yet been defined, and until that is done our students, and those in all other colleges, will continue to live in a state of uncertainty. Should agriculture be classified as an essential war industry — as it most certainly should be — all students at Macdonald should be automatically eligible for postponement of their military training until they have graduated, provided they keep up the standard academically and do not fail in any examinations.

New Regulations Affect Women Too

There has been some revision of the regulations as they affect students who fails to pass their examinations. Any student, man or woman, of the age of 18½ or over who fails to pass in any term or yearly examination required by his or her university or college will be refused permission to continue his or her studies in the university or college concerned until he or she presents a permit to do so from the National Selective Service officer.

Another regulation, evidently designed to prevent the universities from becoming havens for men who want to evade their military responsibilities provides that no male student may be accepted for entrance to a university or college more than twelve months after he has passed the

necessary examinations which qualify him for entrance.

Any student who has completed the requirements for admission to a university at an age approved by the appropriate Department of Education shall be permitted to enter the university and receive postponement of his call for not more than one academic session, though this postponement will be cancelled in the event of failure in examinations or failure to comply with military training while at college.

Drill has Begun

In the meantime, military training under the C.O.T.C. has already begun. Last year all students were required to put in six hours of military training per week. Some relief has been given this year. Third and fourth year students, and postgraduate students, will be required to do only the equivalent of one hour per week throughout the session. First and second year students will do four hours per week and this will all be done on one afternoon weekly.

These changes should result in less confusion for the members of the student body, more time for study, and a little more free time for all the extra-curricular activities that play such an important part in the life of students at a co-educational residential college.

Dean Brittain has returned to the college after spending the months of August and September travelling from one end of Canada to the other as a member of a team of university professors giving courses for education leaders of the armed forces.

The courses were arranged by the Canadian Legion Education Services and the Canadian Association for Adult Education. The universities in the various cities in which courses were held co-operated by providing classroom facilities. Courses were held in nine different centres: Sackville, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver and were attended by selected officers from the Army, Navy and Air Force, who will have the responsibility of passing the information on to the men and women in the services.

Each course lasted three days and covered a large field of thought. The main topics treated were rehabilitation of returned men, the progress of the war, public affairs, and demonstrations of discussion group technique.



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18% on 1st February 1944;

18% on 1st March 1944;

18.64% on the 3% bonds or 18.37% on the 1 3/4% bonds, on 1st April 1944.

The last payment on 1st April 1944, covers the final payment of principal, plus .64 of 1% in the case of the 3% bonds and .37 of 1% in the case of the 1 3/4% bonds representing accrued interest to the due dates of the respective instalments.

Conversion Offer—Holders of Dominion of Canada 5% Bonds due 15th October 1943 and Dominion of Canada 4% Bonds due 15th October 1945 (the latter issue called for payment at 100% on 15th October 1943), who have not presented their bonds for payment, may, while the subscription lists are open, tender their bonds in lieu of cash on subscriptions for a like or greater par value of bonds of one or both maturities of this loan at the issue price in each case. The surrender value of the 5% and/or the 4% bonds will be 100.125% of their par value, the resulting adjustment to be paid in cash.

The Minister of Finance reserves the right to accept or to allot the whole or any part of the amount of this loan subscribed for cash for either or both maturities if total subscriptions are in excess of \$1,200,000,000.

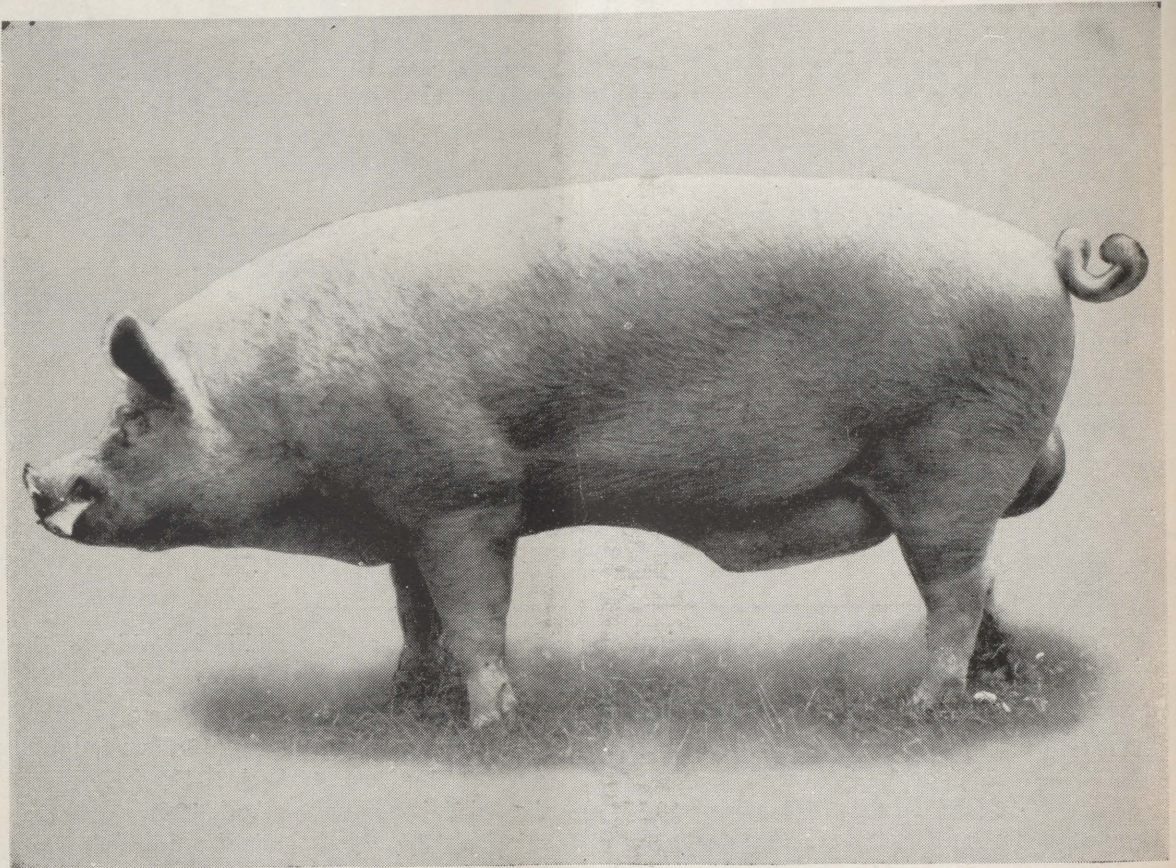
The cash proceeds of this loan will be used by the Government to finance expenditures for war purposes.

Subscriptions may be made through any Victory Loan Salesman, the National War Finance Committee or any representative thereof, any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or any authorized Savings Bank, Trust or Loan Company, from whom may be obtained application forms and copies of the Official Prospectus containing complete details of the loan.

The lists will open on 18th October 1943, and will close on or about 6th November 1943, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, 14th October 1943.

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